The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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Appearance and Extent of the Cholera in France.

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ARRIVAL OF THE VILLE DE PARIS.

Letters and Papers to the 15th inst.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, Capt. SURMONT, from Brest Sept. 15, with 302 passengers and a full cargo, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Purser reports:

"Sept. 19, lat. 49 N., lon. 25 50 W., passed a British ship, running E.; Sept. 23, lat. 46 N., lon. 53 21 W., passed Cunard intermediate freight steamer, running W.; 25th, lat. 43 N., lon. 65 30 W., passed a steamer, running E.; same day, at 4 P. M., British steamer, running E.; unable to distinguish her signals.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, from Havre, also arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, reports:

Left Havre Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., with 70 first-class and 396 steerage passengers and a full cargo; at 5 P. M. met a Spanish brig, making signals, but could not distinguish them. From the 9th to the 15th had very contrary winds, varying between N. and S., and a very heavy sea; from 15th to 25th, irregular winds from N. E. and S. E.; 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M., took a pilot.

FROM FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

The Road to Liberty—State of Public Feeling in the South after Peace—Strange Position of the Southern States—"In Memoriam" The Federal Diet—Southern Submission—Denunciation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort and Schleswig-Holstein.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

LUDWIG BOERNE, one of our cleverest political authors, wrote in one of his famous letters, many years ago, "*Der Weg zur Freiheit führt durch Blut*"—"The road to Liberty leads through blood." All the heavy sacrifices inflicted by the late war will not bring to my Fatherland the desired union, and much less liberty to the people. Streams of blood will have to flow ere union and liberty will be secured to Germany. We shall have to undergo the same hard trials your own United States, England, France and Italy had to suffer, with much longer struggles, as Germany will still count *thirty* States when the contemplated annexations are completed. The storm has lulled, but dark clouds still gather on the horizon. Confederates and Federals hate each other more intensely *after peace* than *before*, and profit by its blessings by getting together needle-guns, rifled ordnance, powder and shot. The Prussian eagle is settling down to devour in peace its prey, and will soon be ready to swallow some more. It is such a greedy bird!

Deep as the popular dissatisfaction at the present state of things must be in the South, hardly any outward marks are seen as yet. Thanks to the police of the old *regime*, we are not allowed either to speak out or write down our thoughts. Timid by nature, we are not self-dependent, not practical in politics by bad training. We are constantly haunted by fears of the police, fines and imprisonment. Our newspapers, threatened by heavy punishment, seldom dare to touch sore points. The right of discussing politics in public meetings is denied to us. Who can wonder that under such circumstances the populations in South Germany appear tranquil and content? But they are not so in fact, and time will show it.

While Prussia has closed her pact with her Northern confederates, and preparations for the elections to the Northern "Parliament are actively pushed on, the Southern States look on in passiveness and seem little inclined to form a League. The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies actually wished to join Prussia. M. VON DER PFORDTEN, the Bavarian Minister, declared that, before deciding upon the future course, his Government would see first what form the Northern Bund (Confederation) might take. The First Chamber, the Reichraths Kammer, Council of the Empire, or Munich House of Lords, declined the accession to Prussia by 37 to 4 votes. The so-called *National Verein* doubles its exertions to recruit partizans for Prussia in the South. The real patriots have scanty means to agitate for the other side. It is much to be regretted that there is an evident lack of unity among the Southern States, each reigning Prince taking only into consideration his own safety. What a deplorable muddle!

The final dissolution of the Federal Diet on the 24th of last month has not excited much commisseration. That body ended like a feeble-minded dotard. The Diet was considered dead and gone as far back as 1848. I well remember the theatrical exclamation of Mr. VON SCHMERLING at one of the sittings of the German Reichsaersammlung (Parliament) in our St. Paul's Chapel, when the memory of the Diet was insulted by a member of the left, "Pray, do not touch a corpse!"

A short time afterward the same Mr. VON SCHMERLING, as Austrian Ambassador, helped to resuscitate that corpse, which got miraculously new life infused and has existed for eighteen years longer. And people refuse believing in miracles now-a-days!

The funeral oration was short and insipid. The Diet died because it had nothing else to do. So the ambassadors left Augsburg for their homes. *Requiescat in pace!*

All the petty Southern States were glad to make peace with Prussia, and paid, resignedly, the amounts claimed by Prussia for expenses of war. Several had to consent to cede to Prussia some small strips of their territory. Bavaria is paying no less than thirty millions florins.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, patronized by his brother-in-law, the Emperor of Russia, held out until the 34 inst., to obtain better terms, but had to submit at last. He pays three millions only, and cedes a part of Upper Hesse and the district of Homburg.

The negotiations with Saxony are still pending. In the mean time, the Prussians fortify the Saxon capital, Dresden. The Saxon army is still in Austria.

Most of the Federal troops have now returned to their garrisons. The Duke of Nassau keeps back his own troops, the only subjects he can now boast of, near the Federal fortress of Ulm, (Wurtemberg.)

The annexation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and, alas, Frankfort, to the Kingdom of Prussia, is now beyond doubt, not to forget the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, which will share a similar fate. Before the final incorporation, there will be a year's interim to pave the way. To ask first the populations or their representatives, is out of the question. There is no help. We gnash the teeth and—silently submit. Our own case seems very hard. Why shall Frankfort lose its freedom? We have not been waging war, and offered no resistance. The King of Prussia has no other answer than: "*Telest notre bon plaisir*"—such is our Royal pleasure. It is the old story of the wolf and the lamb.

We have not heard anything further about the exorbitant demand of twenty-five million florins. They wisely dropped it. However, our Deputation is still in the Prussian capital waiting King WILLIAM's pleasure. Many wealthy inhabitants intend leaving this town to settle in some quiet nook out of reach of the Prussian eagle's clutches. A good number of young men will emigrate. I guess you will soon notice a vast increase of imigrants from Germany. How wildly will they rush to your City Hall, as I did myself on the 15th of April, 1854, not to lose a minute's time in declaring that it is *bona fide* their intention to become citizens of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, etc. A thrill of intense delight passed through my heart when I signed that declaration.

Germans have generally so little to regret in their fettered old country, except relations, sweethearts and friends, that they quickly become happy, good citizens on your free and hospitable soil.

Please excuse this short diversion. The pen ran away with me.

Voluntary emigrants remind me of the German Princes who emigrated rather involuntarily. King GEORGE of Hanover, Duke ADOLPHUS of Nassau, the Prince Elector of Hesse-Cassel and the Prince of Augustenburg, who claimed Schleswig-Holstein, will share the sad fate of DON MIGUEL of Portugal, the Count of Chambord, the family of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, FRANCIS V of Modena, ROBERT, Duke of Parma, King FRANCIS I of Naples, King OTTO I of Greece, and Prince CUZOA of the Danubian Principalities, who are all spending their lives in banishmen. More Princes will find their thrones tottering ere long. But I am again diverging from my subject.

The neighboring fortress of Mayence (the town belongs to Hesse-Darmstadt) has to bear now the infliction of a very large Prussian garrison—a costly annoyance. The citizens must feed them well and furnish them also with wine and tobacco. The few Austrian soldiers still in Mayence will leave in a week. Besides the Prussians, the cholera is getting very troublesome there, here and everywhere. The cases of cholera in this city have mostly turned out mild ones.

The exchange of prisoners taken by the Federals and Confederates will soon be completed. Some serious excesses have been committed by liberated Federal soldiers, who openly show their violent exasperation against their Prussian "brethren." In Aschaffenburgh and other parts of Bavaria several Prussians were killed and wounded.

Trade and industry keep improving in the South, although there exists yet an uneasy feeling of distrust. Our present Autumn Fair is dull to a degree. Little business has been transacted in dry goods, buyers covering only the necessary supply for the moment. Prices are continually rising for cotton manufactures and yarns, hosiery, linen and silks. Woollen cloths and buckskins fetched lower prices than last year. For leather of every description from 10 to 15 per cent. more has been asked and paid.

The business done at our Fairs has dwindled from year to year, the few purchasers coming all from the Southern States, now laboring under the effects of the late war. Our own bankers and merchants weathered the storm remarkably well. Our 'change exhibits again its old animation and bustle. Austrian funds are recovering every day. Nevertheless, I should not recommend them for investments. Capitalists prefer more and more your safe United States Bonds, which two days ago rose up to 76⅜, closing to-day at 75½@¾.

B. B.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cholera and its Ravages—How it Made its Appearance—The Treatment.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866.

The Government has at last seen fit to allow the subject of cholera to be mentioned in the Press. We now find that, as I have already told you, the highest day's mortality only reached 150; that the invasion, as I have already told you, was most savage; and lastly, that since the commencement of the present month the daily mortality has only averaged 37, of which 15 were in the hospitals and 22 outside.

The epidemic is therefore about to disappear. The few people for whom it has been a horrid nightmare and a constant source of fear will be able to gather up their courage again. The load will be taken from their backs, and they will now find time to think of something else. The disease is apt enough to return a second season, but rarely the third, and we may therefore count upon having seen the end of these frightful visitations, at least for some years. In the meantime, why can't the civilized Governments of the world appoint a Commission to report upon the practicability of eradicating the generating cause of the disease at the mouth of the Ganges? By paralyzing the commerce in countries through which it makes its periodical visits, the communities suffer a large pecuniary loss in trade, just the same as they lose because the Pacific Railroad or the tunnel under the channel between France and England are not finished; and yet these works are recognized as being only questions of time and money. The cleaning out of the jungles of the Ganges is a big work, but so is the Pacific Railroad and the Channel Tunnel.

The manner in which the cholera made its debut this year at Paris has furnished the contagionists a strong argument for their side of the question. The disease commenced in the quarter of the city where the Amiens Railway comes in, and at the time the disease was making the greatest ravages in that city. The first two cases occurred on the 12th of July, both in the corner of the city next to Amiens, the one a case developed in town and carried into the Hospital Lariboisière, and the other a new-born child in the lying-in ward of the Hospital St. Louis. The day after this child died seven other new-born children took the disease and died in the same ward, and as these children were not subjects of fright, the argument is that they contracted the disease by contagion. The third day the malady extended to the mothers as well as the children, and became so fatal that the doctors were obliged to evacuate the ward. And yet this ward is well situated for healthfulness and cannot be complained of on that score.

Nearly the same thing was observed in all the hospitals. In which ever ward the malady was first developed, the greatest number of victims occurred, and this too after it was known all over the hospital that the disease existed within the building. These observations of course apply to the first few days of the invasion, for after the disease became generalized these peculiarities were less marked, and possessed less value as tests. Many other striking facts in support of the theory of contagion have been brought forward from private practice as well.

On their side the non-contagionists bring forward an equally striking array of facts, only that the contagionists, while contending for the doctrine of contagion admit that the disease developes as frequently without as with contact, whereas the non-contagionists are limited to the doctrine that the disease is never propagated by contact.

But the total of it all is that the large majority of scientific men believe: First, that the disease is most frequently developed spontaneously, under the influence of some atmospheric condition not yet understood; second, that persons who would not otherwise take the disease, may do so from breathing the air which surrounds cholera patients; and third, that the vitiation of this air is caused mostly by the dejections from the sick.

With these principles as a guide more care has been taken than in any previous epidemic with the purification of the air around and in the houses of the sick; and this is in fact the only important step in advance which has been made during this visitation. But this is a very important one, as the results in Paris, London and New-York will show; for in these cities great attention has been paid to this matter of purifying the air in infected rooms and houses, and the consequence has been an insignificant bill of mortality in each of the cities. And yet big cities are exactly the places where, if our theories in regard to the disease be correct, the greatest proportionate mortality ought to be found. A little more study and a little more observation and the hideous disease will be mastered and rooted out!

In regard to the treatment, nothing new worth hanging much hope upon has been developed. Preparations containing opium, carbonate of ammonia, ginger, catechu, ether, and other stimulant and aromatic substances, combined with dilute sulphuric acid drinks, and chloroform to the spine (in case of cramps,) have been the means most generally successful.

I should say that this year more deaths have occurred by the *sequela* of the attacks than last year, and that in consequence the doctors have inverted their cases in general with less dosing than before. Great precaution has been especially used in the administration of opium, notwithstanding its unequaled value in the treatment of the disease. The preparation of chloroform and morphine as found in the patented medicine called "Chlorodyne," has been much used and much abused by the public.

MALAKOFF.

FRANCE.

The Mexican Question.

The *Moniteur* says: By a decree of the 26th of July, the Emperor of Mexico intrusted the portfolio of War to Gen. ORMONT, of the expeditionary corps, and that of Finance to M. FRIAL, Military Commissary. The military duties of these two officers being incompatible with the responsibities of the new functions sought to be imposed upon them, they have not been authorized to accept them.

The Convention with Mexico.

From the Opinion Nationale of Sept. 13.

The Convention with Mexico, published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, although signed by M. DE LA VALETTE, Minister *ad interim*, has been in reality concluded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, since on the 30th of July the latter had not yet resigned. This Convention, we regret to say, seems to fall short of the object aimed at by the two Governments, and contains elements of danger and complications to which we believe it to be our duty to call public attention.

This treaty concedes to France half the receipts of the Custom-houses of the ports located on the Gulf of Mexico, and a fourth in all the ports of the Pacific Ocean. If the concession is but a fourth of the receipts in the harbors of the Pacific, it is because the other three-fourths are already mortgaged; so that the Mexican Government will not get anything from these ports. It will not get much more in the Gulf of Mexico, because if we are to receive 50 per cent., 49 per cent. being already conceded as a guarantee to the Spanish-English debt, there will remain 1 per cent., that is to say, the equivalent of nothing to the Mexican Government. Now, the Custom-houses having been the principal part of its revenue, the question occurs: What will the aforesaid Government have to live upon hereafter? This, of course, is a question which we will not undertake to solve.

There is another circumstance worthy of notice. The Convention allows us 50 per cent. of the produce of the Custom House in the Gulf of Mexico. Now, out of the three principal ports located on that Gulf, Matamoras, Tampico and Vera Cruz, two, Matamoras and Tampico, do not any longer belong to MAXIMILIAN. Tampico, especially, fell into the hands of the Juarists on the 1st of August, the day following the signature of the Convention. Must we conquer it again?

If, as everything goes to show, MAXIMILIAN is compelled to abdicate, what will be the value of the present Convention to the succeeding Government?

But the point, undoubtedly the most defective and dangerous of the treaty of the 30th of July, is the disposition contained in article five, stating that

"The collection of the duties, mentioned in article first, will be made at Vera Cruz and Tampico by special agents placed under the protection of the flag of France."

This arrangement alone would be sufficient to make us condemn the treaty. With this article nothing is ended. Vainly shall we have reembarked our troops and brought them back to Europe. Our flag remains, that is to say, France is still engaged. Abandoning the soil of Mexico, we leave upon it the germ of our complications and perhaps a new expedition.

If Mexican agents had been intrusted with the collection, we would have run but one risk, the certainty of not being paid. That would certainly have been a misfortune, which was, however, susceptible of being appreciated, estimated and reckoned.

But the position which is made for us by this treaty is far more serious, because it conceals a certain peril, unknown in its form, unlimited in its bearing.

Can, in fact, the position of the Custom-house officers we shall leave in Vera Cruz and Tampico after the withdrawal of our troops be easily imagined? Who will protect them? Is it MAXIMILIAN? But if he could not keep Tampico, how will he protect the agents we will leave in that city?

And if MAXIMILIAN abdicates, will the Government which will take his place and which will find the Exchequer empty, leave quietly the French Custom-house officers to pocket half the revenue of the Custom-house in virtue of an agreement they will have not signed nor acknowledged.

On the other hand, shall we permit our agents, placed under the protection of the French flag, to be insulted? Shall we allow the funds which belong to us in virtue of the convention of the 30th of July, to be seized in their hands? But it we have no more troops in Mexico, how shall we protect them? After having recalled our army, shall we be compelled to send another?

All this, it must be seen, is perfectly impracticable; it is the rock of Sisyphus; it is the Danaid's hogshead; it is a vicious circle, in the midst of which we shall perpetually turn, imagining every day to put an end to an undertaking which we will be compelled to renew the next day.

We must have the courage to confront bad situations. The Mexican expedition is a bad business. The greatest want of France is not to economize upon the wrecks of the undertaking; it is to do away with it at once and forever, be the cost 500,000,000, 600,000,000, or 700,000,000. This is in our eyes a very small consideration when compared with the immense freedom of action which would follow a radical settlement. Our intervention in Mexico weighs heavily upon our European policy, and has raised clouds between the United States and us. Why? For what object? What do we hope to gain? Nothing, is it not? Well, let us end it once for all; and if we are withdrawing our soldiers let us not leave in their stead our custom-house officers, and, above all, our flag."

PRUSSIA.

The Government and the Chamber of Deputies.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The *Kreuzzeitung* says: "If we are correctly informed the Government will reply to the rejection, on the part of the Chamber of Deputies, of the project of a loan by the dissolution of this Assembly."

Negotiations with the Elector of Hesse-Cassel and the Duke of Nassau.

It is announced on good authority that negotiations have been opened with the Elector of Hesse and the Duke of Nassau for the formal cession of their right of sovereignty, on the condition of the restitution of at least a portion of their personal property.

Reuss-Greiz Joins the Northern Confederation.

In the Principality of Reuss-Greiz the Princess-Regent CAROLUS is about to resign power into the hands of her son, who will be proclaimed of full age, under the title of HENRY XXII., although he is not yet 21 years old. This young man is believed to be entirely devoted to the Prussian policy.

Another Visit of Bismarck to Biarritz.

Le Temps believes that the circular sent to the diplomatic agents of France by the Marquis DE LA VALETTE, Interior Minister of Foreign Affairs, will shortly be published. The tendency of this document is said to be eminently pacific.

A letter from Berlin, addressed to the same journal, says that BISMARCK will pay a visit to Biarritz immediately after the prorogation of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, which will take place at the end of the month.

Visit of the Prussian King to Schleswig-Holstein.

The King of Prussia is expected about the same time in the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig. He intends to spend several days at Altona, Kiel, Flensbourg, Gottorp and Schleswig. The municipality of Altona are making great preparations to receive him.

ITALY.

The Negotiations Between Italy and Austria.

The Vienna *Debat* says: "The fourth Conference took place yesterday between Count WIMPFFEN and Gen. MENABREA. The French Embassador took a very active part in these negotiations. Gen. MENABREA had already received from the Cobinet the assurance that there would be no opposition to removing the sequestration which, since 1860, has been imposed upon all the Italian possessions, fixed and movable, of the imperial family of Austria.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

A telegram from Vienna, dated to-day, states that the Austrian and Italian plenipotentiaries are agreed upon all points with the exception of the debt. It is believed that Austria will accept the precedents of the Treaty of Zurich as a guide in this matter, without any restriction, agreeably to the treaties concluded by her with Prussia and France; and that only the special debt of venice will be charged to Italy as was the case in 1859 with that of Lombardy. It is hoped that the signature of the treaty of peace will take place within a very few days.

The Franco-Roman Legion.

The Marseilles *Semaphore* states that Gen. AURELLE DE PALADRIES, Commanding the Ninth Military Division, presided on Sunday, the 9th inst., at the transfer of the Roman Legion, which has been lately formed in France. The transfer was made to Mgr. DE CURTEN, General-in-Chief of the Papal army, who was accompanied by two staff officers. The legion is composed of 1,000 men, commanded by French officers.

The Plebiscite in Venetia.

A Florence correspondent of the *Patrie* says that the Italian Government intends to recall, before the plebiscite takes place, the Commissioners sent to Venetia during the armistice. The Cabinet of Florence wishes, by this measure, to assure complete liberty of voting to the population of Venetia.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff on American Politics.

From La Presse.

The English Club at St. Petersburgh has given a dinner in honor of the American mission. At the conclusion of the dinner Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN: Our friends from across the Atlantic understand the sentiments with which their presence among us and the object of their visit inspire us. These sentiments have been expressed to them in all gradations of the social scale—where mind illustrates thought, as well as where the heart knows only a primitive tongue. They have resounded like the echo of a single voice, to which mine can but add little.

An exceptional act, unique in history, by which Congress has conveyed a message of affection to our sovereign; the choice of the person who has been charged with it and whose high distinction, calm dignity united to a warmth of heart we have been able to appreciate; the skillful courage of those who directed the voyage, in solving a problem which, until now, had baffled modern science; in short, the fact that among us is found a representative of that nation which, during a series of years, and under all circumstances has given proof of its strong desire to maintain a perfect understanding between the two countries—all this, gentlemen, constitutes a complete and harmonious work, without discords.

I rejoice at the presence of these gentlemen among us, for I believe that Russia loses nothing by being seen near by. Distance rounds the lines of a far-away horizon, but it prevents an accurate acquaintance with the details of the situation.

I congratulate myself that practical minds, strangers to prejudice, have come to judge us as we are. They will be able to appreciate both the Sovereign, who is the greatest glory of the country, and the nation, which is its strength.

It is said that good reigns form the white pages of history. This saying is not absolutely true. If there is a reign of which every page is fruitful in reforms of a high character in the interest of interior organization; if there is a reign devoted to a care for the present, in view of the great future, it is that which to-day unites all affectionate and devoted sentiments of country, because we all have the innate conviction that every moment of this noble existence is consecrated with a boundless abnegation to the well-being of our land.

I will cite, among these numerous works, the greatest of all—that of emancipation; and here I ask of our American friends permission for a little plain speaking. The message of Congress contains an error which only distance can account for, when it refers to an enemy of emancipation.

The madman, to whom allusion is made, belongs to no nationality. He had no personal stake in the destiny of the country; he only represented the blind chance of birth.

In Russia, gentlemen, there does not exist a single enemy of emancipation. The classes which owe to this act their liberty have welcomed it with the same enthusiasm as that other class on whom the measure imposed heavy sacrifices. It is a testimony which our sovereign has been the first to render to his illustrious father, and I believe, gentlemen, that in this assembly which unites intellect and interest, not a single voice will be raised to contradict my words.

It is needless for me to dwell upon the manifestations of sympathy between the two countries. They shine out in the broad light of day. It is one of the most interesting facts of our time—a fact which creates between two nations, I might say between two continents, germs of reciprocal benevolence and friendship which will bear fruit, which create traditions, and which tend to consolidate between them relations based on a true spirit of Christian civilization.

This understanding does not rest on geographical proximity. The gulf of oceans separates us. It does not rest either on parchments. I am unable to find a single trace of it in the archives of the department which has been assigned to me; it is instinctive; indeed, I may be permitted to call it providential. I rejoice in this good understanding; I have faith in its continuance. In my political situation all my anxieties are about its consolidation. I say anxieties and not efforts, because it requires no efforts to give effect to an attraction at once spontaneous and reciprocal.

Another motive that induces me to declare emphatically my appreciation of this alliance is that it is neither a menace nor a peril to any one. It does not derive its inspiration from covetousness or from any sinister design. God has given to the two countries such conditions of existence that their grand internal life is enough for them. The United States of America are invincible with them. This state of things does not depend solely upon the fact that the barrier of the ocean keeps them out of European conflicts, but upon the public spirit which reigns there, upon the personal character of the citizens. America cannot experience any evil except what she makes for herself.

We have clothed with mourning the sad pages of recent history. We have witnessed with profound regret the conflict between the brothers of the North and the brothers of the South; but we have always had faith in the final triumph of the Union, and the efforts of the President to bring about a durable consolidation have all our sympathies. In this connection, gentlemen, I may be permitted to find also a certain analogy between the two countries. Russia, from her geographical position, cannot be drawn into European complications; the chances of war might bring reverses upon us.

Nevertheless, I think that the same invulnerability exists equally for Russia, as she has always shown at those times when the dignity and the honor of the country have been seriously menaced, for then, as in every crisis of our history, the true power of Russia has appeared. That power depends not solely upon the extent of her territory, or upon the number of her population, but it proceeds from that indissoluble bond which unites the sovereign and the nation, and which places in his hands all the the material and intellectual resources of the country, as are centered in him to-day every sentiment of love and devotion.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the indulgence with which you have listened to me, and I only regret that the sentiments which animate us all on this occasion should have found such an imperfect expression. Before concluding, let me say that I do not wish to leave a blank in these proceedings with which our American friends will reproach us, if I forget to consecrate a few words of respect to the memory of President LINCOLN, of that noble citizen who sacrificed his life in the fulfillment of his duty.

With your permission I will here propose a toast to the prosperity of the United States; to the success of the President's work of pacification; to Mr. FOX, to whom has been confided a trust that could not have been placed in better hands; to Capts. MUARAY and BEAUMONT, whose intrepidity and skill have assured the success of a long voyage, and to all those collectively who have been sharers of it. I would not be guilty of the ingratitude of forgetting the actual representative of the United States among us, who has constantly given us proofs of his affection to Russia.

When our friends from America return to their country I wish them to take with them and preserve the sentiments that they leave behind with us; that they say to their countrymen that a great nation will never forget the proof of sympathy offered to its Sovereign; that it will never forget that there happened in the history of the two countries a time when we and our American friends lived the same life; when they shared our pangs as they associated themselves with our joys.

The Insurrection in the Caucasus.

The insurrection in the Caucasus continues. A letter from Odessa and the *Correspondence Générale* of Vienna, dated August 28, says: We learn that the Caucasian population in the neighborhood of Sochumkalu is in open revolt against the Government. An Imperial ukase offered to Caucasus recently the abolition of serfage. In a tour made by Col. COGNARD, Commandant of Sochumkalu, to announce to the proprietors and the peasants this Imperial decision, the people, strange to say, showed the greatest discontent at the proposition; they threw themselves upon him, and murdered both him and his escort, who attempted to defend him. Two Cossacks, who succeeded in escaping, carried to Sochumkalu the news of the revolt, and the inhabitants of the city fled to two steamboats and other ships in the harbor in order to avoid the result of the revolt. The city was in fact soon after reduced to ashes by the rebels. It is believed at Odessa that the rebels have retreated to the mountains, and the Governor-General of Caucasus, Prince MIRSKI SWIATOPULK, has concentrated a force of about 14,000 men to pursue them.

TURKEY.

Insurrectionary Movements Extending.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Letters from Athens of the 6th announce that many villages of Upper Epirus, on the frontiers of Albania, inhabited by Turks, have revolted against the exactions of the Government. A body of 3,000 insurgents had attacked the Ottoman troops, killing 11 and wounding 250. The movement was spreading in Epirus, 1,500 volunteers having joined the first insurgents.

A deputation had gone to Corfu to carry to the Diplomatic Corps the complaints of the inhabitants. The Ministers of Prussia and England had left in order to verify the statements of the deputation by a personal examination.

The Transfer of Candia to Greece.

A General Assembly of the Candiotes has proclaimed the annexation of the island to Greece, and decreed a loan of five millions of drachmas. The Turkish troops stationed in Candia deferred any attack in consequence of this action, but retained numerous families as hostages. It was asserted at Athens that the French and English Ambassadors had advised the Porte to act with caution in the matter, in order to avoid a general revolution.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

A New Revolution Apprehended in Poland.

A letter from the Polish frontier of Sept. 5 informs us that the promise to raise in Poland the state of siege on the 1st of October *will not be fulfilled*, as it is reported that Polish revolutionary emigrants keep on sending their agents into the country to feed the spirit of insurrection. As the arrival of these agents is generally reported from France or Switzerland, they are mostly always arrested upon their first crossing the frontier into Poland. A large number of such arrests have lately been made, and the arrested were immediately put into the army at the Ural Mountains. BARAK is said to organize in Switzerland a new revolutionary movement for Poland.

Russia, Turkey, and the Greek Insurrection in the Archipelago.

A letter from Constantinople, under date of Sept. 1, says that the Greeks on the Island of Chios are about organizing a National Assembly. It is believed at the Turkish capital that Russia is at the bottom of all these movements of the Greeks, and the fact that while discontent among the Greek population of Thessaly is assuming threatening proportions, the Russian Gen. IGNATIEFF should have gone there on a visit. Russia, moreover is said to claim the protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, and wants to repossess that part of Bessarabia she lost by the Crimean war. [We have already, some days ago, referred to these threatening complications in the East, and the probable policy of Russia toward them, at length in our editorial columns.—ED. TIMES.]

Prussia to Purchase the Palace of the Late German Confederacy at Frankfort.

The *Neue Preussiche* (Kreuz) *Zeitung*, of Berlin, (Sept. 2,) announces that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations for the purchase of the palace at Frankfort, where the sittings of the late Germanic Diet were held. It is the property of the Prince of Turn and Taxis, and it is hereafter to be the seat of the Prussian Government officials and Police Directory. At present it looks quite deserted. An old woman knitting stockings, and sitting all day on one of the pedestals of the stone pillars in front, on which grass already begins to grow, is the only guard. All the doors are now sealed, the seal bearing the inscription, "Royal Prussian General Command."

The City of Frankfort itself is reported to be quite disconcerted with the new state of affairs. The numerous attendants on and officials of the Diet have left and vacated a large number of splendid houses, for which no new inmates can be found. The same is the case with the foreign Ministers. On many new buildings in course of erection work has been stopped on this account, to the great loss of the owners and builders. A large number of wealthy citizens are removing daily to other parts south, in order to relieve their sons of the necessity to do compulsory military service in the Prussian army.

Prussia and the Freedom of the Press.

Since her late successes, Prussia has suppressed the following newspapers, published in the States now under Prussian control: *Beobachter an der Elbe*, (Observer on the Elbe;) *Deutsche Reichs Zeitung*, (German Empire's Gazette;) Frankfort *Post Gazette*, Frankfort *Reform*, New-Frankfort *Gazette*, *Hesse Gazette*, at Marburg; *Hanoverian Country Gazette*, at Nienburg; *Monday's Post*, *Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiter Zeitung*, (General German Workingmen's Gazette;) Frankfort *Lantern*; *Deutsche Schutzen & Wehr Zeitung*, (German Riflemen and Militia Gazette;) *Weekly of the National Union*, (Wochenblatt des National Vereins;) *Schleswig-Holstein Gazette*, *Kieler Gazette*, *Middle German People's Gazette*, *Nassau Country Gazette*, and Dresden *Reform*.

Besides this, the further publication of the proceedings of the late German Diet has also been prohibited. [This is rather irony, or, we might better say, an ironical turn of history. The Diet, ever since its existence, from 1815, has mostly busied itself to suppress newspapers that, in some way or other, no matter how mildly, advocated liberal tendencies. And now, after the death of Diet, its own proceedings are considered dangerous, and are rudely suppressed. Truly, the nemesis of history is often amusing.—ED TIMES.]

Luxembourg, Holland and Prussia.

We have already had it reported by the cable that Prussia has some intention of annexing the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entirely to Prussia, just as Hanover, Nassau and Hesse Cassel. We now find by our German exchanges that this report may be quite probable. It appears that the Grand Duchy, though a dependency of Holland, has nevertheless an independent Ministry of her own. It is with this Ministry that BISMARCK has been treating for the entry of Luxembourg into the new North German Confederacy. The Prussian Minister insisted upon this as a condition for the continued existence of Luxembourg as a quasi independent State, and that the Luxembourg Ministry, as readily and as strenuously refused. Thus stood matters on the 6th of September.

A Chance for American Manufacturers of Breech-loaders.

A correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* writes from Florence (we condense) that Italy has given up all hope of receiving needle-guns from Prussia for use in the Italian army. The War Minister, CUGRA, has therefore *invited all manufacturers and inventors of firearms of the whole world, to present their systems of breech-loaders, either to be manufactured anew or according to which old muskets or rifles may be changed into the modern weapon*, to the artillery direction of the Royal armory at Turin, *where a special commission, with full guarantee of secrecy of the invention, will test the models sent in, and after a full and fair trial will decide upon which of them shall be introduced into the Italian army.* We hope our American inventors and manufacturers of breech-loading firearms will not be backward, and avail themselves of this opportunity to reap honor for their country and a fortune for themselves.

The Hospodar of Roumania to Marry a Russian Princess.

Prince CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, now recognized Hospodar or Moldo-Wallachia, of Roumania, as it is now diplomatically called, was, at latest accounts, at the City of Jassy, where he is to meet a Russian ambassador, sent, it is said, to offer him in marriage the hand of the Russian Princess MARIA of Leuchtenberg, who is also a distant blood relation of Emperor NAPOLEON III.

The Cholera in Hungary.

From a letter dated Buda-Peath, the capital of Hungary, Sept. 3, we gather the news that the cholera there is increasing in virulence. In the course of two weeks there were 300 cases reported, of which over fifty per cent. proved fatal. At first it appeared more in a sporadic form and very mild, but owing to the negligence and lethargy of the city sanitary authorities it soon became epidemic, and at the date of the letter (published in the Augsburg *Gazette*) the number of new cases and deaths was daily increasing. The authorities have since been aroused to greater activity, and cases where poor people die simply for want of attention are said no longer to occur.

The Garibaldian Volunteers to be Disbanded.

Some time ago it was reported that, at the suggestion of Gen. GARIBALDI, the organization of his volunteers were to be continued to serve as a nucleus for the rallying of the people in case of future war. It is said, in a letter from the Italian frontier, Sept. 5, that this idea has been wholly abandoned, and the entire volunteer force is to be totally disbanded and mustered out.

Spanish Ministers on the American Continent.

The *Epoca*, of Madrid, (Sept. 5,) announces that at present all the Embassies of Spain on the American Continent, excepting only Washington and Mexico, are vacant.

Prussia in Schleswig.

The Prussian Civil Commissioner for the Duchy of Schleswig had, on the 28th of August, forbidden the sale of, or dealing in, Danish patriotic songs in the Duchy, every offence against this edict to be punished by a fine of one hundred marks, about forty dollars of our currency.

The Cholera.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Twenty-two deaths are reported from cholera, and thirteen from other causes, within the last 24 hours. This decrease has infused more animation into business. Absentees are daily returning. It is believed that the present favorable weather will soon entirely remove the epidemic.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Sept. 27.

Forty-five new cases of cholera are reported and 42 deaths within the past 24 hours. The disease is almost exclusively confined to negroes and the lower class of whites.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, Sept. 28:

No. 27½, Metropolitan Excise cases.

Nos. 376, 980, 28, 20, 30, 31, 165, 166, 167 and 168.

MEXICO.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERALS.

Guayamus in their Possession—The Imperialists Defeated in Two Severe Engagements—Gen. Lamberg Killed and his Body Hung to a Tree—The Garrison at Urez Surprised and No Quarter Given—A Disappointed French General Commits Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Continental*, which arrived from Mazatlan to-day, brings news that the French troops and men-of-war had left Guayamus, which was in the quiet possession of the Liberals.

Letters dated Mazatlan, Sept. 19, say there was a severe fight at Palos Prietes, between the French and the Liberals under CORONA, in which the former lost 300 killed and wounded, and the latter 250. The French retired to Mazatlan.

A severe fight also occurred on the 4th inst. at Guadaloupe, in which the Imperial Gen. LAMBERG was killed, his body hung to a tree, and any one who attempted to cut it down threatened with death.

The Liberal Gen. MARTINEZ on the same day moved on the garrison at Urez numbering about 300 men, and surprised and cut them to pieces, giving no quarters.

PESQUERA, who had occupied Hermosills, left on the approach of the French forces, carrying off many wagons loaded with provisions.

Col. FOSTER, who commanded the forces sent against PESQUIRA, was so mortified as the result of the expedition that he blew out his brains. Guaymas was illuminated on the evening of the 14th. Gen. MARTINEZ took possession of the city the next day, and issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to all who remained quietly at home.

The United States steamer *Saranac* arrived from Guaymas the same day.

To the great delight of the people, the French were expected to evacuate Mazatlan in October. Sonora is said to be in undisturbed possession of the Liberals.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Experiments on the Iron Target—The Efficiency of the Rodman Gun—The Defaulting Proprietor of the "Old Dominion."

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

A recent visit to the scene of the late experiments upon the iron-clad target affords additional evidence of the penetrative qualities and terrible powers of the Rodman guns. Thirteen shots in all have thus far been fired, and the heavy stone target now stands a mass of crumbled granite and ruin. The iron plates were penetrated several times, but not before the smooth-bore and rifled projectiles were crushed into a hundred pieces. The masonry which

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Inspectors Relieved—Hospitals Closed—New-York Abattoir.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday P. M., all the members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer, Mr. MANIERRE, presented a few trifling bills for services rendered, which were referred to the Treasurer, with power. He also reported in favor of paying $100 to the widow of Policeman DRUMMOND, who died of cholera, the disease having been contracted while in the service of the Board. The bedding and clothing of the officer were destroyed, and the claim of the widow is to cover the loss thereby incurred. A resolution was also adopted directing the heads of bureaux to reduce the clerical force in their several departments, the business of the Board having fallen off to such an extent as to warrant this reduction.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That section forty-five of the code of Health Ordinances adopted by this Board on the 20th of April, 1866, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows, to wit: Sec. 45. That no cattle, hogs or sheep shall be driven in the generally built-up portions of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight in the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning, nor shall more than twenty cattle or more than one hundred hogs nor more than two hundred and fifty sheep be driven together, and they shall be driven in streets and avenues leading toward their destination, where they will least endanger the lives of human beings."

Dr. DALTON reported that during the week ending Sept. 26, 77 cases of supposed cholera had been investigated, of which 51 proved genuine, and 29 resulted fatally. They occurred as follows:

Wards.	Cases.	Fatal.	Wards.	Cases.	Fatal.
1	3	2	12	2	1
4	1	1	17	3	2
8	2	1	19	3	1
6	20	13	20	8	3
9	1	1	22	7	3
11	1	1			
Total				51	29

There were 34 cases reported in Brooklyn during the same period, of which 29 were confirmed and 15 proved fatal.

A resolution abolishing the Red-House Hospital was adopted.

A letter from Dr. MATTHEWS, Health Inspector at Port Chester, who was suspended for neglect of duty, was read, wherein he explains that his neglect occurred through ignorance of what was required of him. The Doctor was restored to duty, in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. DALTON.

Dr. DALTON reported that the services of three of his Assistant Inspectors were no longer required. Dr. B. F. DAWSON, Dr. B. M. KENNEY and Dr. L. APPLEGATE were relieved from further duty as Inspectors. The term of service of all Special Inspectors will expire on the 1st of next month, and from and after that date they will receive no pay. The President and Secretary were authorized to select from these such as they might deem necessary to retain until the 15th of October.

A communication was read from residents of Brooklyn, complaining that the stable of the Fifth-avenue Railroad Company at Twenty-third-street is a nuisance, and detrimental to public health. The petitioners implore the Board of Health to abate the nuisance, and threaten to destroy the stable unless the Board give them relief. The communication was ordered on file.

The following communication was read and ordered on file:

THE NEW-YORK ABATTOIR COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Efforts are being made to create a prejudice against the New-York Abattoir in the minds of the butchers, by representing it as a great monopoly, gotten up by the Board of Health for the benefit of one of its members, instead of an institution designed to conserve the public welfare. As the matter has now become of general interest, the owners desire to make a brief statement through the medium of your Board. The projectors of the Abattoir believed that the efforts that were being made by the Board of Health for the removal of the slaughter-houses were in accordance with public sentiment, and that, sooner or later, they would be successful. In that view of the case, they purchased grounds at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, Harlem River, and have caused thereupon buildings commodious enough for the accommodation of nearly all the butchers of New-York. The President of the Board of Health recommended the project, thinking it would render the operation of removal more easy of accomplishment, by reason of its affording to butchers cheaper rents and better facilities for the prosecution of their business than they could probably find in the crowded parts of the City. No member of the Board of Health is interested, either directly or indirectly in the ownership of the Abattoir. The owners have not been governed by a desire to create a monoply. They have sought to make a safe investment that would pay a fair interest upon the capital employed. To prove this, they now offer to let the entire premises to a committee of responsible butchers for a rental of 10 per cent. upon the actual cash value of the property. The Abattoir was constructed in good faith for the accommodation of those who have hitherto supplied our City with fresh meats, but if they do not want it, the owners, as business men, cannot allow it to remain idle. And if a monoply should be the outgrowth of such action as they may be constrained to take, it will not have been of their seeking. Very respectfully,

ROBERT M. STREBEIGH,
For the New-York Abattoir Company.

The question regarding the amount of rent to be paid for the use of the buildings known as the Red House Hospital and Hamilton-avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, was referred to the Finance Committee with power.

The following communication from Dr. HARRIS was then read and ordered on file:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Sept. 27, 1866.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH—SIR:—The accompanying record of deaths by cholera in New York and Brooklyn, week by week, until the present time, shows that the infection of that malady lingers in certain wards; and, by a glance at our City maps of the cholera fields the last three weeks, the Health Commissioners cannot help noticing how compactly the fatal cases of cholera are grouped, and how exclusively within narrow and filth-defined limits these few groups are located. These are, probably, the only centres of infection existing in the City.

Fortunately these polluted tenements and courts and the repeated re-kindlings of infections in them, do not now very greatly endanger the wealthy or business sections of the City. But they do kill the helpless and ignorant poor, who dwell in the infected quarters; and, as persons who are susceptible to cholera are, and will be very numerous, in those quarters, we may have to report deaths from that infection every week the next twelve months, unless resource is had to special measures for the absolute purification and disinfection of the foul premises that are now the chief centres of this poison.

The same faith in well ascertained facts that led us from the first to urge *active* and *definite* measures to prevent the spread of cholera, lead us to urge that this exotic infection be utterly destroyed among us. But this task would probably involve such a cleaning of premises and such completeness of the disinfecting process as no tenement quarters ever yet received in our City. I am sure I express the sentiments of every officer and member of the Sanitary Board, in saying that the Metropolitan District should, under no circumstance, perpetuate the infectious causes of cholera. We already point with grateful satisfaction to the increasing vigilance and success of the Sanitary Superintendents and Inspectors in the applications of the principles and methods adopted by the Board in its warfare against the enemy that menaced the metropolis. The yet unpublished records of the epidemic among us will prove that its infective power was stamped out in more than a hundred places in the two cities; and the evidences now in our possession lend probability to the belief that the infection that now lingers may be utterly stamped out, and that hereafter in both cities and in all the district it shall never again become localized.

Mysterious and subtle as the nature of cholera is it is no longer master in the field where Sanitary officers have a fair skirmish line and an organized force in the field. The history of this year's epidemic in every city and district where active measures have been steadily pursued confirms the confidence of sanitary authority in the definite methods which, until this year, had not been well understood and practiced. From England and Ireland, and from various places in our own country we have very decisive assurances of the success of these methods; and it is worthy of remark, the degree of success has kept pace with the precision and thoroughness of the sanitary work. I beg leave to quote here a few facts from the English Registrar-General's Report for Sept. 1—a week when only 198 cholera deaths occurred in London—Dr. FARR says: "Much credit is due to the people for their exertions in suppressing cholera; but with steadier efforts on their part, and on the part of the water companies the disease will die out more rapidly."

Due care is not taken in the diffusion of cholera matter. Dr. GREENHILL gives a remarkable instance of mortality, due apparently to the introduction of a dirty cholera bed. This case is briefly as follows:

"A straw bed on which a woman had died of cholera was brought into the back room of No. 12 James-place, St. George-in-the-East, a small house which had recently been lime-washed, and which was certainly by no means one of the worst in the neighborhood.

The father sickens the same night, Aug. 2, and dies Aug. 7.

A lodger who nurses him sickens, is taken to the cholera hospital and recovers.

On Aug. 5 a little daughter sickens, and dies the next day.

On the same day a second little daughter sickens, lingers for six days, and dies Aug. 12.

Then a little nephew who was staying with the family sickens and dies in three days, Aug. 11.

After a few days the daughter of the lodger sickens, and dies in three days, Aug. 20.

And lastly, another little girl, a friend or relative who lived next door, and who helped to attend on the last-mentioned girl, sickens, and dies in twelve hours, Aug. 18.

The bed was probably not destroyed till Aug. 15 o 16."

Whatever theories and dogmas men may teach concerning cholera and infections, we, as sanitary officers, have to deal with *facts*, and that fact which most concerns us now, is that the infection of cholera must be stamped out, if possible, in the Metropolitan District. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ELISHA HARRIS.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

INCENDIARISM.

Diabolical Attempt to Burn a Negro Tenement House—The Effort Unsuccessful—No Clue to the Perpetrator.

A repetition of the Avenue A tragedy came near being made yesterday morning, when an unknown incendiary made an attempt to set fire to the wooden tenement house, No. 126 West Twenty-fifth-street, occupied by several indigent negro families. The better to accomplish his fell design, the wretch wrenched off some clap boards, and had thrust therein a quantity of rags saturated with camphene, which was then set on fire. Officer SANDFORD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was on duty in the neighborhood, fortunately, discovered these blazing rags before they had communicated the flame to the woodwork, and succeeded, with the assistance of the startled inmates, in extinguishing the flames with a few pails of water. He had great difficulty in procuring the water, as the hydrant in the yard was out of order, and the landlord had refused to repair it. So far the Police have not been able to procure any clue to the dastardly perpetrator, but they are making every effort to discover him. Capt. SPEIGHT and Fire Marshal BAKER are each pursuing a different course to this end, and they express hopes of speedy success. No cause can be assigned for this attempt beyond a brutal spirit of deviltry and malice toward the unfortunate colored race.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Executive Committee—Alleged Corruption in City Departments—Charges Against Fire Commissioners—Street Commissioner Said to be Guilty—Charges Against the Press—Promises of Reform, &c.

The Citizens' Association have prepared a report of the operations of their Executive Committee for the past year, which is about to be published. It sets forth that the work of the Association has been constant, and its watch upon the Departments of the City Government has been vigilant. The facts thus collected have been made the basis upon which to found charges against some of our officials. It is stated that some papers "have been established by corrupt men in the interest of corruption," which are supported not by the general public, but by large supplies of the most useless kind of Corporation advertising, and in this enterprise, it is alleged, that officials who throw the patronage in the way of these papers, do so that they may enjoy their share of the earnings. Of the Paid Fire Department it is said that "it is immeasurably superior to the old department," but it is charged that by reason of inefficiency on the part of some of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, small fires have been allowed to increase their volume and to become large conflagrations. On this account charges of malfeasance and nonfeasance in office have been presented to the Governor, the truth of which the Association "stands ready to prove." On the subject of wharves and piers the report contains a large amount of information which includes an analysis of the origin of title to the land between high and low water marks, and to the four hundred feet below water mark. The Committee say:

"We cannot tell as yet what system will eventually be adopted; whether the Committee will recommend to the Senate the appointment of a commission to erect and take charge of our wharves and piers, to make the expenditures for the erection of suitable wharf accommodations, and then to reimburse the people for the large outlay that would be requisite by setting aside part of the wharf revenue to discharge the debt incurred; or will recommend that the fee of the land upon which the present wharves and piers stand be conveyed to the City, or to the private owners on condition that within a certain time wharves and piers be constructed in accordance with the plans adopted by the State; the owners of such wharves and piers thus erected being allowed to ask for wharfage and receive whatever sum they can get and competition will establish. There is every reason to suppose if the association and the merchants shall agree upon a system of wharves and piers equal to the wants of this great City, that such system will be adopted by the Legislature."

The report next refers to the restraint upon the Common Council in regard to their action on the gas contract, and says:

"The association was peculiarly fortunate in obtaining Councilman CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN as plaintiff, for his official position as a member of the City Government gives more interest and importance to the action. If the justice of our cause afford any assurance of success, then we have every reason to expect that we will prevail, and that the Court will teach the Common Council that there is a limit beyond which they cannot and dare not go."

The Street Commissioner and Deputy Street Commissioner next received the attention of the Committee. From this part of the report we select the following allegations:

"It has been found that not only has work been done by, and materials furnished to this Department without lawful authority, but even in cases where authority existed therefor the work has been done and the materials furnished without contract, in direct violation of the express provisions of section 38 of the charter of 1857. For the alleged working of Bloomingdale-road, as a country road, for a distance of about three miles, in the years 1863-4-5, Street Commissioner CORNELL and Deputy Street Commissioner TWEED allege they have spent $104,075 37. The report sets forth that only a few hundred dollars could have been required for the work; but suggests that the employment of large gangs of men for electioneering purposes accounts for the alleged expenditures. For the working of Kingsbridge road, which is but a continuation of the Breakneck Hill road, running from about One Hundred and Sixty-second-street to the Harlem River, the Street Commissioner and his Deputy spent, in the years 1863-4-5, the enormous sum of $36,380 81. For dredging certain slips in the years 1863-4-5, the Street Commissioner and his Deputy spent $81,673 04. It has been found from an exact mathematical calculation, that if the number of cubic yards of mud that have been paid for has actually been taken out, their some of our slips must be at least one hundred and fifty feet deep. These are but few of the cases of delinquency that have been found. The association is still engaged in collecting materials and facts for the presentation of its charges."

In referring to the objects and aims of the Association, the report says:

"We trust that, if we are not able to destroy the form, we will yet be able to destroy the substance of the Common Council's power."

Referring to the transactions of the Common Council the following observation is made:

"If the system now existing had been at once imposed upon us in all its magnitude and wickedness, we should have had riot and rebellion."

The mission of the Association is thus affirmed:

"This Association does not hesitate to pledge itself to enforce the laws, greatly reduce our local taxes, and, in a few years more, stop every important wrong, and to incorporate into our local government all that science, art and skilled ability can do to advance all the commercial and social interests of this great metropolis. This is the mission of the Citizens' Association."

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Shot by the Keeper of an Infamous House—The Wound Likely to Prove Fatal—Statement of the Circumstances—The Wounded Man's Account of the Affair—Statement of the Woman who Fired the Pistol—Her Pedigree.

The City of Churches has contributed another to the instances of criminal recklessness which have stained its fair fame as the home of a law-and-order-loving population. On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the people residing in the neighborhood of Carll-street and Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, were thrown into a state of great excitement by the announcement that a murder had been committed by one of their unworthy neighbors. It appears that JOSEPH GORMAN, a pressman, went to the house of Miss CELESTE CARHART *alias* MARY LEAHY *alias* MARGARET HEALEY, at No. 31 Carll-street, near Myrtle-avenue, and desired to be admitted for the purpose of getting a counterfeit or worthless two-dollar bill which had been palmed upon him the previous night in that house exchanged for a good one, that Miss CARHART refused to admit him, and that he refused to leave until he was admitted. Under these circumstances it appears that the woman named fired a shot from a navy revolver, through the panel of the door against which the unfortunate man was standing, the ball passing into his abdomen and inflicting a wound that is likely to prove fatal. As the intelligence spread, a crowd as quickly assembled in front of the house, and for a time it was feared that violent measures would be resorted to whereby the establishment and its inner embellishments would be mutilated, if not destroyed. The excitement was intensified by the knowledge on the part of the people living in the vicinity that Miss CARHART's house was a disgrace to the city, being a resort for questionable characters on business of an illicit description. Sergt. HANDFORD, of the Forty-first Precinct, soon arrived and made an investigation in the circumstances of the case, and had the wounded man, who was suffering the most intense agony, taken to the drug-store of Dr. B. McENTIRE, in Myrtle-avenue. From what could be ascertained by the Sergeant, it appears that GORMAN had stopped at Miss CARHART's house the night previous, when Miss CARHART had given him a bad $2 bill in change. He thought he would return and get a good bill in the place of the one he had received, anticipating no difficulty in the matter. He went to the door, but on making known the object of his call, Miss CARHART ordered him to leave, and slammed the door in his face. He refused to go, and threatened to have her arrested unless she changed the bill she had given him. Miss CARHART at this point took a revolver and shot at him through the panel of the door against which he was pressing. One of the balls entered his abdomen, and it is said the wound will prove fatal. After being conveyed to the drug-store, the wounded man was in so much agony that he begged the physicians in attendance to kill him, and put him out of his misery. They administered ether, and had him taken to the City Hospital. Sergt. HANDFORD took Miss CARHART in custody, and had her locked up in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house.

Miss CARHART's house was visited by a large number of persons yesterday morning, who looked upon the premises and the bullet-holes through the door with the greatest curiosity.

JOSEPH GORMAN, the wounded man, made a statement in regard to the affair to his physician at the City Hospital yesterday morning. He said: "I was standing at the door of Mrs. CARHART's house when I was shot; I wanted to get in, but she would not let me; I had been there the night before, and given her a $5 bill, and she gave me a $2 bogus bill in exchange. I went there last night for the purpose of getting this bill exchanged, but she refused to let me in, and while I stood at the door she fired the pistol at me through the door. GORMAN stated that he lived with his parents in Navy-street, and is a single man. He is about twenty-five years of age, and is a member of Engine Company No. 7. He is well known in Brooklyn because of a long residence there and his connection with the Fire Department, and he has hitherto borne an excellent reputation.

CELESTE CARHAIT, as the woman is professionally known, on being brought to the Station-house, and questioned by Sergeant CORNELL, said that about 11 o'clock, and when her house was closed for the night, a knock was heard at the door; she went to the window and recognizing the person knocking, desired to know his business; he desired to be admitted, but she refused; both then engaged in loud talk, one pressing his desire for admittance, the other as persistently refusing. Finally the man said he would force an entrance, and proceeded to execute his threat, by kicking violently at the door. Fearing rough treatment at the hands of the party should he succeed in his design, "Celeste" armed herself with a formidable navy revolver and proceeded to the hallway. From there she admonished the man to desist, threatening him at the same time if he did not. He continued his violence; when she, finding her admonitions and threats of no avail, fired three times, two shots taking effect in the hall, the third one, however, piercing the heavy panel of the door, and lodging in the abdomen of the unfortunate man, when he fell at once to the ground.

It would not be strange if in such a case as this there should be a third story to confuse the other two, and to throw suspicion into the public mind that the disgraceful affair may have had an entirely different origin to that represented by any of the parties so far, for the young man who first gave information to the police, gives another and very different version of the affair. He said that on the night, before the party shot stopped at the house of "Celeste," on the next (Wednesday) night, he returned, when the proprietress challengied him with giving her a bad $5 bill, which he denied. Some parleying of words ensued, when it is charged she seized the revolver and deliberately shot him. This story was furnished the police when made acquainted with the occurrence, but as this person accompanied the officers to point out the locality of the shooting, in the excitement of the time, he was not secured.

Celeste Carhart, whose real name is MARGARET HEALY, was born in this country, of Irish parentage. She is well known to the Police, having, it is alleged, followed the career of a prostitute for some fourteen years. Four times she has been engaged in shooting affrays, twice the shot missed the intended victim; the third time the cap merely exploded; the fourth time the experiment was a successful one, and may have a fatal termination. For these repeated offences she has been generally arrested, but as frequently escaped punishment, the parties not caring to prosecute, because of the exposure which would necessarily be entailed upon themselves.

"Miss Carhart" is the name on the door of her house. It is understood that she is married to a naval officer, now absent in service.

She was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Her counsel is ex-Judge SAMUEL GARRISON. She stated that her age was 25 years.

The wounded man was still living last night. The ball penetrated the elementary canal, severing the spernatic cord, and lodged in the interior of the spine. Coroner LYNCH held an *ante-mortem* examintion yesterday, the result of which did not transpire.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

The champions yesterday encountered the noted Eureka Club of Newark, on their grounds at Bedford. The game was the return one of their match, the first being won by the Eurekas at Newark, by a score of 36 to 10. Of course, everybody expected that on an important occasion like this the Jersey boys would put forth their strongest nine; but "on the contrary quite the reverse," and the result can easily be anticipated. Up to the fifth inning the Atlantics were entitled to two runs from good batting, the other nine being obtained through the "muffin" play of the Eurekas. After this they improved somewhat in their general play in the field, but fell off in their batting. Three double plays are to their credit however—one in the fifth inning, by TYRRELL and MILLS; one in the sixth by THOMAS, TYRRELL and MILLS; and the other in the ninth, when THOMAS caught a line ball with one hand from PRATT's bat, and fielded it to third base in time to put out GALVIN, who was too far off to get back in time. But for the brilliancy of those plays, the game would have been rather tame. In the ninth inning CHAPMAN made a pretty one-hand catch from a well hit ball by LEX, and ended the innings and game.

The crowd in attendance was quite large, the ladies turning out in goodly numbers and completely filling the seats reserved for their especial use. The weather was charming, and just the right temperature to be enjoyable. The umpire was prompt and impartial in his decisions, and gave general satisfaction. We give the score below:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	4	3	Calloway, l. f.	3	3
Starr, 1st b.	1	6	Brientnall, 3d b.	2	3
Chapman, l. f.	2	4	Farteute, c. f.	4	2
Crane, 2d b.	2	4	Mills, 1st b.	3	2
Galvin, c. f.	3	4	Thomas, s. s.	2	2
Pratt, p.	2	3	Osborne, c.	3	3
Mills, c.	4	3	Lex, p.	4	2
McDonald, r. f.	6	1	Tyrrell, 2d b.	4	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	2	Ford, r. f.	2	2
Total	27	30	Total	27	20

Fly-catches—Atlantic, 7; Eureka, 7.
Out on foul balls—Atlantic, 5; Eureka, 3.
Passed balls—MILLS, 6; OSBORNE, 3.
Home run—MCDONALD, 1.
Struck out—FORD, 1.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	5	0	1	1	4	2	8	5	4—30
Eureka	0	2	7	0	6	0	3	0	2—20

Umpire—Mr. NORTON, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and HOLDEN.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.

BIBLE HOUSE VS. KREPS LOOKING-GLASS FACTORY.

On Saturday last the employes of the Bible House played their last game for the season, at the Red House, Harlem, with the employes of Kreps looking-glass establishment. The game resulted in a decided victory for the Bible House. This makes the fifth game played by them this season, in all of which they have been victorious. The following is the score:

BIBLE HOUSE.	Outs.	Runs.	KREPS.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, p.	1	10	Brownson, 3d b.	1	2
Kelly, l. f.	5	7	Vandewert, 1st b.	0	2
Smith, s. s.	1	10	Leonard, p.	2	1
Hall, 2d b.	2	8	Ackers, s. s.	1	2
Goldie, c.	2	9	Shane, r. f.	1	2
Marston, 1st b.	1	10	Curley, c.	3	0
Starkey, 3d b.	1	10	Lindsay, l. f.	3	0
Downing, c. f.	1	9	Broadbrook, c. f.	2	0
Connolly, r. f.	1	9	Gilien, 2d b.	2	0
Total	15	82	Total	15	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Bible House	11	19	17	33	2—82
Kreps	0	0	2	2	5—9

Umpire—Mr. FRELIGH.
Scorers—Messrs. G. W. MAY and TEENY.

Quoits.

LONG ISLAND VS. NEW-JERSEY.

The third and decisive match between eight players selected from Brooklyn Clubs and eight from Newark Clubs, was played at the Three-Mile House, East New-York, yesterday, and resulted in the success of the Long Islanders. The play on both sides was very brilliant, and called forth applause from the lovers of the game present. The following is the general result:

BROOKLYN.		NEWARK.	
FIRST GAME.			
Holder	10	McLaren	12
Stuyler	9	Donald	13
Total	19	Total	25
SECOND GAME.			
Labon	9	Lyons	11
Rennyson	5	Smith	14
Total	14	Total	25
THIRD GAME.			
Rothwell	10	Kennedy	5
Uris	15	Dougherty	8
Total	25	Total	13
FOURTH GAME.			
Miller	13	Orme	5
Hudson	12	McGregor	10
Total	25	Total	15
Grand total	83	Grand total	78

Police Mutual Aid Society.

In accordance with the suggestion of a "Patrolman in the Second Precinct" relative to the afflicted family of Patrolman BARBER, of the Fifth Precinct, a meeting of Capt. BRACKETT's command was held in the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, when a resolution was adopted pledging each man in the precinct to pay the sum of fifty cents to aid the widow of the officer referred to, on next pay-day, and the hope was expressed that every precinct would follow the example. A committee of five was appointed to call the attention of the force to the necessity of organizing a permanent relief fund on the following plan: That each member of the force (or as many as think proper) pledge himself to pay, on the death of any member so pledged, the sum of fifty cents, for the benefit of his family; that this money be collected in each precinct on the pay-day immediately subsequent to the death of the member, and forwarded to a general treasurer appointed for that purpose, and by him to be paid over to the rightful claimant. No money to be collected except in case of the death of any member so pledged and entitled.

The Cholera.

The following are the cholera cases reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. MARY GRADY, aged 26, Ireland, No. 61 Baxter-street.
2. GARRETT MCCARTHY, aged 36, Ireland, No. 185 Waverley-place.
3. JANE NORTON, aged 10, No. 9 Mulberry-street.
4. CATHARINE HARDENBURGH, aged 20, Sixty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
5. BERTHOL GROCCIAMORE, aged 45, Italy, No. 47 Mulberry-street.

There was but one case reported in Brooklyn yesterday, and that not considered a dangerous one.

Pickpockets on the Eighth-avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's issue I see you state that the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Avenue City Railroad cars refuse to allow Detectives to ride on the cars free of charge with a view to drive pickpockets from the cars. Having myself been "gone through" on the Eighth-avenue road, I shall ride but very little on that road henceforth, and I would advise all others to avoid as much as possible those roads which decline riding free such Detectives.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866. J. H., JR.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Officers SCHNEIDER and STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, arrested PAUL SUSTENDAL, formerly a messenger in the employ of Messrs. HENRY H. TAYLOR & BROTHER, of No. 58 Beekman-street, on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by Mr. EDWARD H. GRIFFITH, the head-bookkeeper of the above firm. It appears that on the 8th inst. Mr. GRIFFITH gave the accused $212 in United States Treasury notes, a check for $67 88 on a bank in Boston, and a check for $38 on the Hanover National Bank of this City. When intrusting SUSTENDAL with these funds, he directed him to proceed to the Hanover Bank and deposit the Boston bank check and the Treasury notes, and cash the Hanover Bank check, with which he was to return. PAUL departed upon his errand, but did not return; and it was learned on inquiry at the bank that he had not made any deposit, but had obtained the cash upon the two checks. Hence the charge of embezzlement. GEO. H. ANDREWS, Receiving Teller of the Hanover Bank, testified to the fact of the prisoner obtaining the sums appearing upon the face of the checks. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

DARBY KELLY lives at No. 88 Oliver-street, and is a hardworking man. PATRICK MCCAFFREY has his domicile at No. 378 Pearl-street, and also lives by the sweat of his brow. On Wednesday night these sons of toil quarreled over a trifling matter, as usual in such cases, and as words did not seem to be of sufficient force they had recourse to blows, and these finally led them to something far worse, for MCCAFFREY claims that KELLY drew a large knife and stabbed him in the hip, inflicting a painful though not a dangerous wound. Officer FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested KELLY, and the Court held him for trial in default of bail.

AUDACIOUS THEFT.

On Wednesday evening DENNIS HARRIS, whose place of business is at No. 345 Washington-street, left his horse and light wagon in the street in front of his store, while the owner was inside THOMAS MCCREADY sauntered by and seeing the unprotected condition of the equipage, jumped in and was driving off with it when he was pursued and was taken by GEORGE TUCKER, one of Mr. HARRIS' employes. Officer ROMER, of the Fifth Precinct, took charge of the daring operator, and the Magistrate sent him down stairs to a cell for trial, he being unable to furnish bail.

A VERY OLD TRICK.

One day last week two men called at the residence of Mrs. ANN D. PYLE, of No. 170 Franklin-street, and represented to her that Mr. DAVID ALLEN, one of the inmates, had sent them for his sole-leather trunk. Mrs. PYLE, believing these statements, gave them the trunk and contents, valued at $80, but soon after learned that the whole transaction was a base swindle. The Fourth Ward Police made search for these trunk-stealers, and on Wednesday night Officer COAKLEY, succeeded in arresting one, named AUGUST ADAMS. The accused was held for trial at the General Sessions. The stolen property has not been recovered.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. ADOLPH HOFFMAN, who keeps a grocery-store at No. 283 East Houston-street, yesterday appeared before Justice MANSFIELD, and represented under oath that a clerk named WM. FOURMEYER, lately in his employ, had been guilty of embezzlement under the following circumstances: For three or four weeks past Mr. HOFFMAN has learned that various little accounts against customers had been settled with his clerk, he having called upon them, presented a bill, and then pocketed the amount without ever rendering any return of the same. Among others waited upon by him were: THEODORE TURKELER, No. 53 Avenue C; Mrs. ARNOLD, No. — Avenue A; Mr. STOHLE, Avenue B; Mr. VIESR, of Pitt-street; Mrs. HERDING, No. 218 Chrystie-street, and Mr. SAMUEL, of Bayard-street. From each of these persons he collected from $5 to $10, for which he has failed to account to his employer. FOURMEYER was accordingly arrested and brought before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

CHARLES APPLE was employed until the 1st of April last in the dry goods store of ABRAHAM MECKLER, No. 209 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. Shortly after he left Mr. MECKLER's, employ, that gentleman discovered that the following-named goods had been stolen from his store: 15 yards black silk, valued at $52 50; 4 silk pocket handkerchiefs, at $5 00; 1 cambric handkerchief, $1 50; 9 plain handkerchiefs, at $1 98; 4 spools of cotton, at 12 cents; 5 shirt bosoms, at $2 50; 6¼ yards black cloth, at $22 50, and 1 shawl, at $8 50. The detectives have used their utmost endeavors to discover the thief, but without avail, until a few days ago, when the thought occurred to Mr. MECKLER that perhaps his former clerk might be the dishonest man. A search warrant was therefore issued, authorizing the officers to overhaul the contents of APPLE's apartments, No. 30 East Broadway. This was done yesterday with the most complete success, every article of the stolen property being recovered. APPLE was arrested, and committed for trial without bail.

ROBBING A FELLOW BOARDER.

Mrs. SARAH WESSELS yesterday caused the arrest of PETER SMITH, a boarder in the same house, No. 615 Fifth-street. It appears that on Tuesday night SMITH came into her room, and she immediately ordered him out, asking him what business he had in her apartment at night without permission. He left without making any reply to her questions. In the morning when she arose and put on her dress, she discovered that a pocket-book containing $15 had been abstracted from the pocket. She therefore caused the arrest of SMITH, charging him with the commission of the theft. He acknowledged that he was guilty, and returned the stolen property. He was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

PHILIP GOLDSTEIN was arraigned on the charge of bigamy preferred against him by ISRAEL LEVI, who alleges that he (GOLDSTEIN,) on the 1st inst., was married to one ROSA GRASSHEIMER, at the same time being the lawful husband of one SARAH HONK, to whom he was married in May, 1855, and from whom he never had been divorced. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A DISHONEST SEAMSTRESS.

ELIZA BYRNES is a tailoress, and lives at No. 344 West Sixteenth-street, and frequently she is so hurried with work as to be compelled to give some of it out to assistants. At different times between 1st of August and the date of the complaint she had given to MARY MCGLOIN five pairs of pantaloons, valued at $55, which she was to finish off and return at an early day. In this she completely failed, for instead of delivering her work when it was finished, she pawned it and appropriated the proceeds. MARY pronounces the complainant's story a falsehood. She acknowledges that she received the property from her, but says as Mrs. BYRNES refused to pay her, she was compelled to pawn the goods to get money to support herself and her child. MARY was committed in default of $500 bail.

ROBBING A DESK.

BRIDGET REILLY was left yesterday in charge of PATRICK MAHONEY's store, No. 274 East Eighteenth-street, while that person went to dinner. Mr. MAHONY had been gone but a few minutes when two men entered the store and said they desired to see the proprietor. BRIDGET said he was at dinner, but if they would wait a few minutes he would be back again. They could not wait, they said; their business was very urgent, and they must see him immediately. The girl, suspecting nothing, went up stairs to call her employer, leaving the two men in the store. It so happened that Mr. MAHONEY was just on his way down stairs, and upon entering the store he found the two persons, who had such important business with him, busily engaged in clearing out the contents of his money-drawer and putting the same in their pockets. When they saw his face in the doorway they immediately fled, but being briskly pursued, one of them was speedily caught. The other one escaped. The prisoner, who gave his name as JOHN CONNELL, *alias* Campbell, was committed for trial, without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

A BURGLARY.

Mr. WM. H. HAMLON resides at Yonkers, and carries on the trade of carpenter at No. 203 East Eighty-sixth-street, in this City. On the night of Tuesday, the 25th inst., the door of the shop was broken open and a cloth overcoat of the value of $15, 3 saws worth $8, 10 molding planes valued at $10, and 1 hammer worth $1, carried away. Yesterday morning Officer BROWN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, discovered the stolen coat in the possession of JOHN MCINTEE, and immediately arrested him. Upon being examined with reference to the theft, he acknowledged that he committed the burglary, but said that he was drunk at the time he did it, and only remembers to have taken the coat; the tools, he says, he did not take. MCINTEE was committed for trial without bail.

AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Monday two men visited the store of JOHN BLISS & Co., No. 26 Burling-slip, and requested to be shown some chronometers, as they were desirous of purchasing one for their "old man," meaning the Captain of their ship. After looking at several valuable instruments, one of them indicated some anxiety as to a quadrant and sextant, and picking up one proceeded to examine it very minutely, and professed to be endeavoring to ascertain if it was properly set for observation. While this scientific gentleman was thus engaged his companion, who had a valise in his hand, managed to slip a chronometer out of the case into it, whereupon they concluded that as they wanted to obtain a perfect instrument they would call again in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, when Mr. BLISS would be in himself, and would select one about which there would be no doubt. A short time after they left, Mr. BLISS arrived and the clerk informed him of the desire of the two visitors. Mr. BLISS and the clerk then went to the case to examine the chronometers so that they might be in readiness for the gentlemen when they should call at 3 o'clock. To their utter astonishment they found that one of the most valuable chronometers in the case had been abstracted. The stolen instrument is No. 516, and had on its face the maker's name—"NORRIS, manufacturer, Liverpool." It is unnecessary to say that the customers were of the most decidedly transient character.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.—Officer JOHNSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered that burglars had effected an entrance in the drug store of Mr. WHITEHEAD, No. 126 Greenwich-street, through the rear. As he was making preparations for their arrest the surprised burglars succeeded in making good their escape, taking with them six dollars in small change which they found in the till. They had packed up a large quantity of goods preparatory to removal. It is supposed that they had ulterior designs upon the safe, which contained a large sum of money.

LAW REPORTS.

Where, at the Time of their Issue, the Bonds of a City are Valid by the Laws of the State as then Expounded by the Department of the Government and the Courts, their Validity and Obligation Cannot be Impaired by any Subsequent Action of the Legislature or Decision of the Courts—The Same Principle Applies where there is a Change of Judicial Decision as to the Constitutional Power of the Legislature to enact the Law—Such Bonds being Purchased for Their Market Value, in Open Market, the Purchaser is not Charged with any Irregularity in their Issue—Legislative Sanction after Issue.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Evans Rogers vs. The City of Keokuk.—This case is here on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. The plaintiff sued upon interest coupons attached to certain bonds, dated 1st of January, 1856, signed by the Mayor and Recorder of Keokuk, issued to the Keokuk Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company for subscription to stock under an ordinance of the City of Keokuk, passed 30th November, 1855, and also upon coupons attached to other bonds signed in the same manner, issued to the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant and Muscatine Railroad Company, for subscription to its stock, under ordinance passed 5th February, 1856—both sets of bonds purporting to be issued under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, amending the charter of Keokuk, approved 22d January, 1853. Both sets of bonds were also signed in blank by the railroad companies. The answer of the defendant need not be stated, for there was no issue of fact made, the only questions arising in the case being upon the construction of the laws of the State, and the legal effect of the following facts, which were agreed on: 1. The plaintiff purchased the coupons sued on in the open market, for value, before maturity. 2. The coupons were attached to bonds issued as above stated, and executed by the proper officers of the City of Keokuk, in accordance with an ordinance of the city, after a vote as prescribed by law, and were delivered to said railroad companies. That the railroad companies are private corporations, created for pecuniary profit, and for the construction of railroads without the limits of the city. That the bonds were delivered by the Mayor of Keokuk to the companies, to enable them to build two railroads from the City of Keokuk to the *termini* of the roads, and the city received no other consideration for the bonds than the benefits she expected to derive from the building of the roads, and the stock received therefor.

By an act of the Legislature of the State, which took effect the 26th of July, 1856, this action of the City of Keokuk was ratified, "legalized, and made valid and effectual," and the city was authorized to lay and collect the taxes necessary to pay the principal and interest of the bonds "so issued, or which may hereafter be issued in accordance with any of said votes." By an act approved in January, 1857, it was enacted that the Counties of Lee and Davis, or the cities or towns therein, might subscribe for such stock, and in case action had already been taken, that the subscriptions be made legal and valid, and that the bonds be a "valid lien upon the taxable property of said city, county or town;" and also enacting that such city, county or town, in case of suit brought on any of such bonds, should not be allowed to plead that they were usurious, irregular or invalid, in consequence of any informalities caused by this act. By certain subsequent acts of the Legislature, it was also provided that whenever any railroad company should receive such bonds upon subscription to its stock, such bonds should have interest at any rate not exceeding ten per cent., and may be sold by the Company at such discount as may be deemed expedient; and that it should not be lawful in such cases for the County Judges, Mayors or other agents of such cities, counties or towns to issue such bonds until they are satisfied that the improvements contemplated will be constructed through or to their respective cities, counties or towns within thirty-six months from the issue and delivery of the bonds; and the proceeds of such bonds shall in all cases be expended within the limits of the county in which such city may be situated; also providing that nothing in the act should affect corporation rights for any contracts or subscriptions heretofore made with any railroad company or corporation for the issuing of county corporation bonds. These acts were approved in January, 1855. The charter of the City of Keokuk provides that the city may borrow money, not exceeding $20,000, and authorizes it to appropriate money and provide for the payment of all its debts and expenses, and its amended charter, approved Jan. 22, 1853, provides "that no debt above the amount authorized in the old charter shall be incurred by said Council, unless the question of contracting the same shall be first submitted to the people of said city," &c.

Upon the foregoing facts, stated in a special verdict, and the above recital of the law, the plaintiff moved for judgment, and upon the argument the Judges were divided in opinion on the following questions, which were accordingly certified to this Court: 1. Whether under the Constitution of Iowa of May 18, 1846, the Legislature could authorize the defendant to subscribe to the stock of a railroad company, and issue its bonds in payment thereof. 2. Whether the Legislature had conferred such power upon the defendant. 3. Whether the Legislature had power to pass the act legalizing the acts of the City of Keokuk. 4. Whether the plaintiff, having purchased the bonds in open market, before dishonor, he was charged with notice of any defect, illegality and irregularity in their issues. 5. Whether under the Constitution and laws of Iowa the City of Keokuk had authority to make these bonds and deliver them to the railroad companies. The plaintiff maintains that if by the law of Iowa in force at the time the bonds were issued, the City of Keokuk was authorized to subscribe stock to a railroad, and issue its bonds in payment therefor, all the points certified are answered by that single proposition. The construction of the whole law as it thus stands has been decided by this Court in the case of Gelfecke *vs.* The City of Dubuque—(1 Wall, 220.) In that case the City Charter did not expressly authorize the city to subscribe to the railroads, but simply authorized the borrowing of "money for public purposes." This language, in connection with the acts of 1855, this Court held to confer, from the first, the power to subscribe to railroads. On the first question certified, the Court, Mr. Justice Swayne, in that case said: "It is claimed that the Legislature of Iowa had no authority under the Constitution to authorize municipal corporations to purchase stock in a railroad company or to issue bonds in payment for such stock." In this connection our attention has been called to the following provisions of the Constitution of the State: "All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation." "The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa," &c. "The General Assembly shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall, singly or in the aggregate, exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars," except, &c., (not applying to this case.") "Corporations shall not be created in this State by special laws, except for political or municipal purposes, but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all other corporations, except corporations with banking privileges, the creation of which is prohibited. The stockholders shall be subject to such liabilities and restrictions as shall be provided by law. The State shall not, directly or indirectly, become a stockholder in any corporation." Under these provisions it is insisted that the general grant of power to the Legislature did not warrant it in conferring upon municipal corporations the power which was exercised by the city of Dubuque in this case; that the seventh article of the Constitution prohibits the conferring of such power under the circumstances stated in the answer,—debts of counties and cities being, within the meaning of the Constitution, debts of the State; that the eighth article forbids the conferring of such power upon municipal corporations by special laws. All these objections have been fully considered and repeatedly overruled by the Supreme Court of Iowa; Dubuque Counnty *vs.* The Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company (4 Greene, 1;) The State *vs.* Bissell, (4 Id., 328;) Clapp *vs.* Cedar Co., (5 Iowa, 15;) Ring *vs.* County of Johnson, (6 id., 265;) McMillen *vs.* Boyles, (6 id., 304;) Games *vs.* Robb, (8 id., 193;) State *vs.* The Board of Equalization of the County of Johnson, (10 Id., 157.) The earliest of these cases was decided in 1853, the latest in 1859. The bonds were issued and put upon the market between the periods named. These adjudications cover the entire ground of this controversy; they exhaust the argument upon the subject. We could add nothing to what they contain. We shall be governed by them unless there be something which takes the case out of the established rule of this Court upon that subject. It is urged that all these decisions have been overruled by the Supreme Court of the State in the later case of the State of Iowa *ex relatione vs.* The County of Wapello, (13 Iowa, 390;) and it is insisted that in cases involving the construction of a State law or Constitution, this Court is bound to follow the latest adjudication of the highest Court of the State. Leffingwell *vs.* Warren, (2 Black, 599) is relied upon as authority for the proposition. In that case this Court said it would follow "the latest *settled* adjudications." Whether the judgment in question can, under the circumstances, be deemed to come within that category, it is not necessary now to determine. It cannot be expected that this Court will follow every such oscillation, from whatever cause arising, that may possibly occur. The earlier decisions, we think, are sustained by reason and authority. They are in harmony with the adjudications of sixteen States of the Union. Many of the cases in the other States are marked by the profoundest legal ability. The late case in Iowa, and two other cases of a kindred character in another State, also overruling ealier adjudication, stand out, as far as we are advised, in unenviable solitude and notoriety. "The sound and true rule is, that if the contract, when made, was valid by the laws of the State as then expounded by all departments of the Government, and administered in its courts of justice, its validity and obligation cannot be impaired by any subsequent action of legislation, or decision of its courts altering the construction of the law." (The Ohio Life and Trust Company *vs.* DeBolt, 16 Howard: 432.) The same rule applies where there is a change of judicial decision as to the constitutional power of the legislature to enact the law. To this rule, thus enlarged, we adhere. It is the law of this Court. It rests upon the plainest principles of justice. To hold otherwise would be as unjust as to hold that rights acquired under a statute may be lost by its repeal. The rule embraces this case. Bonds and coupons, like these, by universal commercial usage and consent, have all the qualities of commercial paper. If the plaintiffs recover in this case, they will be entitled to the amount specified in the coupons, with interest and exchange as claimed. (White *vs.* The V. & M. R. R. Co., 21 Howard, 575; Court of the County of Knox *vs.* Aspinwall et al., 21 Id., 539.) We are not unmindful of the importance of uniformity in the decisions of this Court, and those of the highest local Courts, giving constructions to the laws and constitutions of their own States. It is the settled rule of this Court in such cases to follow the decisions of the State Courts. But these have been heretofore, in the judicial history of this Court, as doubtless there will be hereafter, many exceptional cases. We shall never immolate truth, justice and the laws, because a State tribunal has erected the altar and decreed the sacrifice. Justice GRIER now delivered the following opinion:

It might be objected to the certificate of division in this case, that it is a submission of the whole case, first in separate propositions, and afterward in a point containing all the rest. When the case was tried below, the questions on which it depends had not been decided by this Court, and were considered doubtful, having received in the Courts of Iowa contrary solutions. But having since that time been decided in this Court in other cases involving the same questions, we need only refer to them as containing answers to all the questions necessary to the decision of this case. The case of Gelfecke *vs.* Dubuque, 1 Wallace, 202, will afford an answer to the first, which is the most important question submitted, to wit: "That the Legislature of the State of Iowa had the power to authorize the said municipal corporations, the City of Keokuk, to subscribe for and take stock in a railroad company, and to issue its bonds in payment therefor, and to levy a tax to pay the interest upon said bonds."

It is not necessary to vindicate the correctness of this decision by further argument.

2. The Legislature having such authority, the "act legalizing the issue of county, city and town corporation bonds in the counties of Lee and Davis," gave validity to said bonds, notwithstanding any informality or illegality in their issuing. This is a sufficient answer to the second and third question proposed.

3. The plaintiff having purchased the bonds in open market for value, is not charged with any defect or irregularity in their issue.

The fifth and sixth questions proposed each include all that presented, and need not be answered.

Jurisdiction—Lien on Domestic Vessel for Supplies.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Norman Hubbard et al. vs. The Steamboat James Guy.—This case came up on exceptions to the libel. The libel alleged that the libelants had furnished materials and supplies to the vessel in the City of Brooklyn to the amount of $653 50, which were necessary "To enable her to pursue the business of commerce and navigation upon the tide waters in and about the said City of New-York and elsewhere"—and that the vessel belonged to New-York.

The claimants excepted to the libel as not stating facts sufficient to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The libelant cited the cases of the the *Mary*, 1 Paines, Rep. 671; the *Draco*, 2 Swan, 157; Pegroux *vs.* Howard, 7 Peters, 343; the *Orleans*, 11 Peters, 184; Davies *vs.* a new brig, Gilpin R., 473.

By the Court—The cases referred to by the libelants were before the amendment to the 12th Admiralty Rule in 1858. Since that amendment the United States Courts do not take cognizance in Admiralty of claims against domestic ships by material men.

Libel dismissed.

For libelants, Mr. Feuner; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

A Litigation Among a Board of Trustees of Schools in the Twelfth Ward—When a Mandamus is the Proper Remedy.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Charles H. Lyons vs. John Knapp, Benjamin F. Moore, &c.—In this action the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from acting as a Board of Trustees of Schools in the Twelfth Ward. Plaintiff claims that he was duly elected a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of W. B. Birdsall; that he duly qualified and received his certificate of election; that he presented his certificate to said Board, and on motion was allowed to take his seat as a member, one member only voting in the negative; that he acted with said Board, voting on all questions up to the time of bringing this suit. He now alleges that defendants refuse to act with him, and that they insist he is not entitled to be regarded as a member of the aforesaid Board of School Trustees.

In answer to these allegations the defendants say that at the time of the alleged election of the plaintiff there was no vacancy in their Board; that according to statute the number constituting the Board was complete. They also deny that plaintiff at any time acted with them as a member of the Board. After the reading of the papers the counsel for the defendants suggested to the Court that an injunction, such as is asked for by the plaintiff, is not the proper remedy in cases of this nature. If plaintiff can substantiate his title to the office, a mandamus would be the only proper remedy.

The Judge seemed to concur in this view of the case, but said he would take the papers and reserve his decision.

Was Our Country at Peace in September, 1865?—An Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 27.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of Julius Hennett, a United States Soldier, to be Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in this case by the Supreme Court, directed to the officer in command of the United States soldiers stationed on Riker's Island, commanding him to produce the body of one Julius Hennett before the Court, and there show cause why he should not be discharged from the service. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: Sometime in the month of September, 1865, the petitioner, Julius Hennett, while in a state of gross intoxication, enlisted as a private soldier in the United States service. He says he was so drunk he could remember nothing about signing the papers or taking the oath; in fact, knew nothing of what transpired at the time, and that he first recovered consciousness when on a steamboat many miles from New-York, bound for some port on the coast of Maine.

Mr. W. S. Yard, counsel for the soldier, urged his discharge, not only on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time of enlisting, to such an extent that he did not know what he did, but also for the further reason that, by the terms of the enlistment act, no one can enlist into the service, in time of peace, except those who are single men. He claimed the fact to be that Hennett, when he enlisted, had a wife and one child. For these reasons he asked for his discharge.

The officer acting as counsel in behalf of the Government, said that if every soldier was to be discharged on the ground that he had been drinking at the time of his enlistment, he thought most of the privates of the United States Army would speedily become citizens. They might as well disband the army and at once give up all pretence of having regular troops in any part of the country.

The Judge said he would not undertake to decide the question as to whether this country was a peace in September, 1865, but that under all the circumstances he thought it was his duty to discharge Hennett, and he accordingly directed that an order be entered to that effect.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Elizabeth A. Foley, &c., *vs.* George McDonald et al.; I think $1,500 is a reasonable allowance; the defendant has been attacked and he ought to have funds to defend himself; motion granted. In re. of Cyrus Curtiss, Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company; motion denied. In the matter of the petition of Wilson, &c., for repayment of moneys, &c.; motion granted. Heischberg *vs.* Samuels; amended order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Leion *vs.* Kempe; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.—Nos. 60, 61, 93, 123, 144, 146½, 153, 157. This finishes the motion calendar for September. A new one will be made out for Monday next. Justice Clerke will preside at Chambers during the month of October. Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, during his September session, has disposed of an unusually heavy calendar.

Crimes of all Sorts—Men, Women and Children in the Prisoner's Box—A Busy Day in Court.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were fifty-four on the calendar for trial yesterday; of these twenty-six assault and battery, eighteen for petit larceny, the remainder for violations of City ordinances, &c.

WATCHING A SLEEPER.

Rudolph Smith, a German, was charged with having robbed a brother Teuton, named John Tewer, of a silver watch and chain, valued at $15. Tewer having imbibed too much lager, fell asleep in the saloon which had supplied him with his beverage. While so sleeping Smith relieved him of his watch, and ran off with it. He was seen to commit the theft and was pursued, captured, whipped, locked up, brought to Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months. Smith's eyes bore evidence of his having received a severe bruising.

A FORGIVING WIFE.

William Hogan, who had been arrested on complaint of his wife for assault and battery, and who was peering through the bars of "the cage," suddenly found his prison-door open and himself set at liberty. Mary, his forgiving wife, had begged the Magistrate to release him, and thought that in future he would behave himself.

HIGH, LOW, JACK, GAME.

Charles Wilson was charged with having committed an assault upon Miss Catharine E. Dill, at No. 15 Carroll-place. It appears that Charles and Catharine were playing "high, low, jack," one evening, when Charles was ungallant enough to accuse Catharine of "nigging," which imputation against her character she indignantly repelled. Charles then became exceedingly profane, and finally seized Catharine by the throat and endeavored to put her out of doors. Other ladies rushed to the scene of conflict, and Charles was forced to retreat. Catharine desired to show the Magistrate the injuries she received during the throttling process, but the modesty of that functionary forbade the examination. Charles was found guilty and remanded for sentence with an admonition to be careful in future what games he played with Catharine.

THE ALDERMAN'S BROTHER.

In about nine cases out of ten the counsel who appear for defendants in the Special Sessions do more injury to their clients than good. It was so in the case of Patrick O'Brien, who is an honest car conductor, but who is so unfortunate as to have an Alderman for his brother. Patrick was arrested for having thrown a boy about eight years old off his car, and having then jumped to the sidewalk and kicked the little fellow two or three times while he was down. When the case was called Patrick was led out of his cage, and his counsel moved that the trial be postponed, on the ground that "he was a brother of Alderman O'Brien, and the Alderman desired to settle the matter." Justice DOWLING replied that Alderman O'Brien was no better than any other man, and he could not see why his name was dragged into the case. The counsel insisted that "the Alderman" wanted the case adjourned; but Patrick was peremptorily ordered to record his plea of guilty or not guilty. He plead guilty, but as he desired to submit affidavits in mitigation, the Court decided to hear the complainant's story. It appeared that the boy, a son of Samuel Montgomery, was hanging on the platform of the car, when O'Brien threw him off into the street and then jumped off and kicked him in the face while he was down. The accused was remanded to prison until Saturday. The counsel stated that "the Alderman" would furnish bail, but the Court said that no bail would be accepted. Had the counsel not attempted to influence the Court by the use of "the Alderman's" name, he would doubtless have obtained an adjournment of his case on its merits, and secured the release of his client on bail. It was unfortunate for Patrick that his brother is a man of so much importance in the eyes of counsel.

LOST AND FOUND.

George Patterson was walking through the street with a friend when he saw a small specimen of United States currency lying on the walk. He stooped to pick it up when Samuel Sullivan came running up and claimed the money as having been lost by him. Patterson without further words struck Sullivan on the nose, and then hastily departed. Sullivan caused the arrest of his assailant, and the Court fined him $10, which Patterson thought rather a high price to pay for "just tapping a man on the nose a little, only just a little."

FOUND TOO MUCH.

Catharine Quinlan, one of that class familiarly known as "gutter snipes," while poking about with her hook and basket, became possessed of 60 or 70 pounds of nails. It was ascertained that Mr. John H. Wydal had been robbed of that exact quantity, so Catharine was arrested. She said, "Sure, Judge, a gintleman give me thim nails," but the testimony showed that the accused had been seen in dangerous proximity to the property before its disappearance. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Adelaide Bernhard charges Jeremiah Ahern with having assaulted her and threatened to take her life. The lady, who is a modest, pretty-looking woman, says that she was married to Ahern, but got a divorce from him a few weeks since. She alleges that the prisoner came to her aunt's house, where she was stopping, and demanded the return of all the clothes with which he had supplied her. This request she at first refused to comply with, but when Ahern threatened to kill her, and produced a deadly weapon, she yielded, and gave him what he asked. The weapon produced was a three-cornered file, the point having been sharpened and the three edges ground till they were as sharp as a razor. While holding this weapon in his hand, the accused struck the woman several blows with his fist. His statement was to the effect that he supposed he married the woman a year ago, but after living with her a time he ascertained that she was married to another man. However, as she promised to marry him "for good" as soon as she procured a divorce from husband No. 1, Ahern continued to live with her. He says that the divorce which she recently obtained was from the other man, and not from him. Getting that document safe in her possession, Adelaide turned a cold shoulder to Ahern. Then he demanded the clothes and made the threats. The assault being admitted, and the rather mixed domestic relations having nothing to do with the case, the Court sentenced Ahern to the Penitentiary for six months. As he was being led away, he cried out, "Judge, if you want to do justice to me you will keep that woman, for she is the cause of all my trouble." Adelaide left the Court-room with a broad smile on her face, doubtless exulting in having disposed of one man, for a time at least.

A WOMAN BEATING AN OFFICER.

Nellie Foster, a neatly-dressed, rather pleasant-looking girl, was arraigned for having assaulted Officer Augustine Bredie, of the Eighth Precinct. It was adduced in evidence that Nellie, who is one of those unfortunate girls who walk the streets at night, met the officer in Greene-street, he being in citizen's clothes. She invited him to accompany her home, whereupon he arrested her. Not knowing him to be an officer, the girl resisted, and appears to have made a pretty good fight. But the officer conquered her by throwing her down upon the sidewalk, kneeling upon her breast, bruising her considerably, and finally summoning another officer to his assistance. One witness, who saw the whole transaction, says the officer wore no shield, and she thought he was a drunken loafer who was beating Nellie, and the latter alleges that the officer spoke to her first. The officer complains that the prisoner struck him on the head and hands with a heavy key. Nellie was fined $10, which she promptly paid, and left the Court-room, having the sympathy of the Court and spectators. Before she was dismissed, the Magistrate cautioned Nellie that it was necessary for her and others to have great respect for the policemen, because many of them had none for themselves.

AN UNPROFITABLE LODGER.

Henry Huitze, who keeps a lodging-house in West-street, complains that John Clark stole six bed sheets from his house. He alleges that Clark slept at his house one night, took his departure next morning with the sheets wrapped around his body, and that the property was not recovered. Clark denies the charge, but was nevertheless sentenced to one month's imprisonment. In pronouncing sentence, Justice DOWLING remarked that the evidence against the prisoner was slight, but he thought it was conferring a benefit on him to send him away for a month where he could get no liquor and where he might possibly get sober. Clark is a man who, in his natural condition, must have been fine looking and intelligent, but who has been brought to a degraded and filthy state by his appetite for liquor.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

John Cannon, a rough specimen of humanity, who has been confined in the House of Detention as a witness, appeared to prosecute a charge of assault against William Hughes, a sailor. It appeared in evidence that Cannon, who claims to be a sailor, was a hanger-on about the sailor boarding-houses in Oliver-street, and that on the night in question he had challenged Hughes to fight. As he had been threatening Hughes for a day or two, that person resolved to settle their little difference there and then. The consequence was that Cannon got a most severe and justly-deserved thrashing, and will carry the marks for many a day. The Court dismissed the complaint, advising all parties concerned, including witnesses, to go to work, and keep out of the streets and whisky shops.

A THIEVING SEAMSTRESS.

Mary Galden, a seamstress who has recently been working in the house of Mrs. Lavina C. Van Amburg, was charged with having stolen a variety of articles from her employer and her daughter. It appears that on Wednesday morning Mrs. Van Amburg found the prisoner in her daughter's room, the door locked, and a bureau drawer open. As many little things had been lost during the prisoner's stay in the house, it was deemed advisable to examine her box. This was done, and resulted in the finding of 16 yards of silk worth $6 a yard, a breastpin, ear-rings, half a dozen pairs of stockings, and numerous other articles, the property of Mrs. Van Amburg and her daughter. The counsel for the prisoner stated that the girl had but recently been discharged from a lunatic asylum, and he hoped the Judge in passing sentence would be as lenient as possible. The accused was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

ANOTHER SLEEPER.

Jason O. Rhodes, being overcome with liquor, fell asleep on a bench at the Battery, having first deposited by his side a bundle containing his scanty wardrobe. John Morris saw the sleeping beauty, also the bundle, and fearing that some dishonest person might walk off with the latter, determined to prevent such a transaction, so took charge of it himself. The trouble was he kept it too long and carried it too far, being only induced to return it when he found himself in the hands of an officer. Morris thought it rather hard to be sent to the Penitentiary for three months just for taking charge of a shirt and a pair of pants belonging to a sleeping stranger.

DEADLY WEAPONS.

Henry Johnson owed a small amount of money to Isabella Chase, a colored woman, and when Isabella asked for payment thereof he beat her severely, at the same time flourishing a large dirk knife, with an eight-inch blade. Justice DOWLING said that he was determined to punish to the full extent of the law any person brought before him charged with carrying such weapons. The bare fact of having them in possession is an offence against the law, and if the carrying of them could be prevented the murders and murderous assaults committed in this city would be reduced one-half in number. He therefore sentenced Johnson to six months in the Penitentiary.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

John Gormley, a lad about 10 years of age, was arrested, charged with having attempted to steal some pennies from the money drawer in the grocery store of George Voght. The lad said he went in to buy an apple, but dropped his penny, and as it rolled behind the counter, he went after it. A young lady in deep mourning, whose countenance was sad and sorrowful, claimed the lad as her brother. She said that their father, mother and sister had been buried within the past four days, and that it would break her heart if her little brother was sent to the House of Refuge. She knew he was a bad boy, but she would try and make him do right in future. The Magistrate yielded to the tearful pleading of the sister, and having made the lad promise to go to school and obey his sister, he gave him into her custody, receiving her hearty thanks for his kindness.

John Wallace, another lad a year or two older than

the last, was found guilty of having stolen portions of a harness from Mr. Albert A. Bogert, and was sent to the House of Refuge. John was a hard-looking boy, and, by all accounts, his looks did not belie him, for he bears a bad reputation where he is known.

AN OLD DODGE.

John Wiley hired the driver of a truck to carry a barrel of oil, worth $24, to a place in Varick-street. The barrel was loaded on the truck, when an officer came along and inquired for the owner of the oil. Mr. Wiley was pointed out and immediately taken into custody. It appears that the oil was in front of the store of Mr. Thompson, No. 101 Hudson-street, and that Wiley hired a man to roll it across the street, and then put it on the truck, but had omitted to pay Mr. Thompson for it. This is an old dodge, and in that frequently gets drivers of drays into trouble, while the instigator generally escapes. The prisoner received the full extent of the law—$50 fine and six months in the Penitentiary.

ALMOST COMMITTED.

Albert Verthman, proprietor of a liquor saloon in Greene-street, charged Caroline Reed and Elizabeth Lester, two frail girls, with stealing a small amount of money from his till. The barkeeper swore he saw Caroline reaching over the counter, and heard her close the drawer.

The Court—Elizabeth, you may go; but Caroline, you are sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

Caroline—Judge, you are sentencing an innocent girl. Upon my word and honor, Judge, I didn't take his money. I'm bad enough, God knows, but I don't steal.

The Court—Here, Elizabeth, you come and be sworn. Now, my girl, however bad you are, I beg of you to tell the truth now. If Caroline took the money, say so truly.

Elizabeth—Judge, I will tell you the truth. Caroline did not take the money. I was sitting down, and asked her to give me a drink of water, and she reached over the counter and got a tumbler and gave me the water, but on my honor, Judge, she did not take the money.

The barkeeper was recalled, and as he stated that Elizabeth's story might be true, Caroline was released from custody, having been saved from the Penitentiary by her friend and fellow prisoner.

A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Thomas Bell was accused of keeping a gambling-house at No. 7 West Eleventh-street, where he has a sweat-board and induces little boys to come and throw dice with him. Officer Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, watched the place, and finally caught Bell in the midst of a mixed crowd of white boys and colored men, throwing dice and raking in money. The accused was fined $100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jeremiah Meeney was fined $10 for assault and battery. John Morrissy, (not the Congressman in embryo,) found guilty of assault and battery, committed at a Republican primary election, remanded to prison for sentence. James Woods, for fast driving, was fined $10. Charles for fast driving and running over an officer, judgment suspended. William Williams and Henry Shoulder, for stealing a coat, sentenced one month each in the Penitentiary. Adam Schlomer, stealing six pounds of bacon, City Prison ten days. John Twaddle plead guilty of assault and battery; judgment suspended. Owen Clark, assault and battery, Penitentiary one month. John Heffernan, violation of Health ordinance, throwing cinders in the street, fined $5. Hugh McTage, petty larceny, Penitentiary three months. Three or four women, occupants of tenement houses, for indulging in free fights about dogs or children, were found guilty of assaults, and had judgment suspended over their heads. The day was a busy one, and the work which was disposed of would, in most courts, have occupied a week.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 27, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, C.. 135	300 Union Nav. Co..... 107
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. In 111¼	300 do 107½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R... 111¼	150 Mar. Min. 14¾
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	100 do 14½
Small 111	100 Mar. Min. Pr. 34½
5,000 do 111⅛	100 do 34½
26,000 do .....2d call 111⅛	100 do 32½
30,000 U. S.6s,5-20sC.'65 108⅛	600 do 32⅞
6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 98¾	300 At. Mail S. Co..... 117
10,000 do ..... Small 100¼	200 Boston W. P. 34¾
58,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.	100 do 34½
First Ser. 106	500 do b15 34½
60,000 do .....2d Ser. 106	100 New-York Cen. 110
3,500 do. 105⅞	1000 do 109¼
4,450 do.3d S.Small 105¼	200 do s10 109
5,000 do. 105⅞	200 do s30 109
10,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan 106½	100 do s5 109⅛
	100 do .....2d call 109⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s. ..... x-c 74	150 do 109⅞
11,000 do 73¼	300 Erie R. 77¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N... 72½	300 do 77¼
12,000 do 72⅝	1000 do 77¼
60,000 do 72¼	200 do 77
1,000 do 72⅜	300 do .....2d call 77⅝
4,000 Virginia 6s. . x-c 47	300 Erie R. P 80
500 do 45	50 Hud. R. R. 122¼
20,000 N. Car. 6s. ... x-c. 65¾	100 do 123
10,000 N. Car. N. Bs 65⅞	200 do 123⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.	100 N. Y. & N. H. R... 112
Issue 79	2000 Reading R. 116⅞
2,000 Cal. 7s 115½	100 Mich. Cen. R. 113½
14,000 Conn. State 6s... 100	200 do 113¾
20,000 O. & M. Cer. 29¼	100 do .....2d call 113⅝
30,000 do 29⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I 86
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87 ... 94	1100 do 85⅞
3,000 Erie 2d M. '79 ..... 100½	100 do s60 84¼
2,000 Erie 3d M 99	100 do s30 85
1,000 Erie 4th M 96¾	200 Ill. Central R. 121¾
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M ... 103	600 Cleve. & Pitts 88
20,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M. '83 75	800 do 88¼
5,000 Chi. & Al. In. B. 94	200 do 88⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs 106	1000 do 88½
6,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex 92	1500 do 88⅜
6,000 do .....2d call 92½	1200 do 88¾
7,000 do 93	200 Chi. & N. W. 36⅝
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st 102	250 do 36⅛
110 Bank of Commerce. 117	50 Chi. & N. W. P 68¼
5 Bk of Comm'th 105½	1000 do 68⅝
10 Cen. N. Bank 115	200 Cleve. & Tol ..... [illegible]
20 Fourth National ... 106½	400 Chic. & R. I 112½
50 do 106¼	600 do 112⅜
5 Del. & Hud. Canal. 151	100 Tol., W. & W 45¾
200 Cum. Coal P 55¼	300 do 45½
300 do 55	100 do .....2d call 46
600 do 55⅛	100 T., W. & W. Pr 72¼
100 do .....2d call 55	830 P., Ft. W. & C 106¾
300 West. U. Tel 56½	200 Chic. & Alt. 110¼
100 do s10 56⅝	215 Chicago & Alt. P .. 110
100 Quick. Min 53¾	158 Mil. & St. P 53
800 do 54	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr 70¼
100 do .....2d call 54	100 do 70½
200 do 53¾	500 Chi. & G. E 48½
500 Canton Co 55	50 do 49
	310 Ind. & Cin 78

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.	300 N. Y. Cen 110
Sec. Ser 106	500 do 110¼
25,000 do .....3d Ser. 106	500 do 110⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer 29¼	1000 do 110½
400 Cum. Coal P 54¾	100 do 110⅝
300 Bos. Water P 34½	200 Cleve. & Pitts 88⅛
200 do 34¾	400 do 88⅝
100 West. U. Tel. Rus.	300 Chic. & R. I. R 112⅛
Extension 98	100 do b30 112½
100 Hud. Riv. R 122½	500 Tol., Wab. & W 46¼
50 Reading R 116⅞	200 Mil. & St. P 53½
800 Mil. & St. P. Pr 71	

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 111½	1600 N. Y. Cen 110¼
10,000 do 111⅝	200 do .....2d call 110½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C 111⅝	1100 Erie R 77¾
10,500 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62. 111¾	1500 do .....2d call 78⅛
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65. 108¾	100 Hud. R. R 124
9,000 do 108⅞	100 Reading R 116⅞
14,000 U. S.5s.10-40s C.. 99	50 do 117¼
5,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s	100 Mich. Cen. R 114
Sec. Ser 106	200 do 113⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s N ... 72	100 do .....2d call 114
4,000 Missouri 6s 79	200 M. S. & N. I 85⅝
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to	200 do 85¾
Pacific R 79½	100 Ill. Cen. R 121¾
20,000 O. & M. Cer 29¼	700 do 122
5,000 C.,Bur.&Q.8s,1st 111	400 Cleve. & Pitts 88¾
100 West. U. Tel. Rus.	200 do b60 89
Extension 98	1000 do 89
17 do 98½	100 Chic. & N. W 36⅝
200 Mar. Min. Co 14½	400 Chic. & N. W. P 68⅝
500 Mariposa Pref 32½	800 do 68⅞
200 Canton Co 55	800 Cleve. & Tol 122⅜
400 Cum. Coal. P 54¼	400 Chi. R. I. & P 112¾
500 do 54¼	100 Tol., W. & W. P 72¼
200 do 54¾	1000 P. F. W. & C 106¾
1100 do 55	500 Mil. & St. P. R 53⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co 54¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr 71⅛
100 do 54¼	400 do 72⅛
200 Spruce Hill C 4½	100 Chic., B. & Q 138
50 Pac. M. St. Co 220	100 Chic. & Alt. P 110¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$550,000 Am. Gold ... c 145⅛	200 Erie Railroad 77⅞
120,000 do ..... c 145⅛	1800 do 77⅝
40,000 do 145¼	200 do s5 77¾
50,000 O. & M. Cer 29⅝	1400 do s3 77⅝
10,000 do s3 29⅝	100 do ..... bty 77⅝
10,000 do b10 29⅞	300 do s15 77⅝
10,000 do 29⅞	400 do 77⅝
300 Boston W. P ... b30 34¾	1900 Reading R 116⅞
200 do ..... c 34¾	1800 do 117
100 do b10 34⅞	1800 do b3 117
100 do s5 34⅞	400 do b30 117¼
200 Rutland Mar 31⅞	2500 do 117⅛
200 do 31¾	200 do b60 117⅜
200 do 31⅞	200 M. So. & N. I 85⅝
100 do b10 31⅞	200 do s3 85⅝
200 Cum. Coal 54¾	200 do b10 85⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co .. s3 53¾	50 Mich. Cen. R ... b3 113
200 Spruce H. Coal. s10 4	200 Clev. & Pitts ... b60 88
200 Mar. Min Co 14½	800 do s3 87⅞
100 do b3 14⅞	400 do s10 87⅞
100 do s30 14⅝	200 Clev. & Tol 122⅛
200 Mariposa Pr 32⅜	300 Chi. R. I. & Pac 112¼
100 do b15 32⅝	200 do 112⅜
200 West. U. Tel 56⅞	300 do 112⅛
100 do s30 56⅞	100 do b10 112⅛
500 do 56⅞	100 Chic. & N. W ... b3 36⅞
100 do s30 56⅞	200 do 36⅛
100 do s3 56⅞	100 do b30 36⅞
200 N. Y. Central 108⅞	600 do s3 36⅞
200 do s3 108⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. P 68⅞
100 do b3 108⅞	100 do b30 68⅜
200 do 108⅞	300 do s3 68⅝
100 Hud. R. R 122¾	300 P., Ft. W. & C 106⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold 145	800 Erie R 77⅞
10,000 O. & M. C ... s10 29¼	500 do s15 77¾
10,000 do s3 29¼	600 do s3 77⅝
300 Boston W. P 34⅝	100 do b10 77⅝
100 do b60 34⅝	200 do b3 77⅞
200 do 34⅞	100 Hudson R 124
200 Rutland Mar 31¾	200 do 123⅞
600 do 31⅝	200 do b3 123⅞
1100 do 31⅞	400 Reading R 116⅞
100 do 32	300 do 117
100 do 32¼	800 do 116⅞
200 do s15 32	100 do b10 117
200 Spruce H. C 4	300 Mich. S. & N. I 85⅞
300 Quicksilver b30 53⅝	100 do b30 86
100 do b30 53⅝	400 do 85⅞
200 do 53⅝	200 do b3 86
100 do b10 54	800 Clev. & Pitts R ... b3 88⅛
500 do s3 54	1200 do 88⅛
300 do 54⅛	800 do 88⅛
200 Mar. Min. Co 14⅜	200 do 88⅜
200 Mar. Pref 32⅝	300 Chic., R. I. & P 112⅛
300 do b3 32⅝	200 do 112⅛
500 do b3 32⅝	100 do s15 112⅛
300 do s15 32⅝	300 Chi. & N. W 36⅞
200 West. U. Tel 56⅞	100 do b30 36⅞
200 New-York C 110⅛	100 do s3 36⅞
200 do 110⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. P ... b3 68⅞
300 do 110⅛	200 P., F. W. & C ... b3 106⅜
200 do 110⅛	300 do 106⅜
600 do 110	100 do 106⅞
500 Mich. Cen. R 114	100 Chic. & Gr. E. R 48⅞

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$50,000 Ohio & M. Cer. b3 29⅝	400 Erie R 78⅛
1,000 do b5 29⅞	600 do 78
20,000 do 29⅞	1200 do 78
100 Canton Co 55	2400 do 78
100 do s30 55	500 do 77⅞
300 Rutland Mar 32	100 do 78
200 Cum. Coal 55⅝	100 do 78
100 do 55⅞	300 Hudson R. R 124
100 do b3 56	800 Reading R 117
100 do b3 55⅞	400 do 116⅞
200 do b3 55⅝	100 Mich. Cen 114
[illegible]	[illegible]

600 Spruce H. C s5 4	300 do b3 88⅞
200 do 4½	100 Ill. Cen. R ..... x-d 122⅞
200 Quicksilver 54⅛	1500 Clev. & P. R 88½
100 do b3 54⅝	800 do 88⅞
100 do s30 54⅛	400 do b10 89⅜
200 do b15 54⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol 122⅝
300 Mariposa Min 14⅝	500 Chic. & R. Is b3 112½
300 Mar. Pref 32⅞	200 do 112½
800 do b3 32⅝	300 Chic. & N. W 36⅝
200 do s3 32½	400 do 36⅓
800 do 32⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. P 68⅞
100 West. U. Tel b3 56⅝	500 do b5 69
500 N. Y. Cen s3 110⅓	200 do b3 68⅞
400 do 110⅜	200 P., F. W. & C s3 106¾
200 do b3 110⅜	700 do 106⅞
100 do s30 110	200 Chic. & G. E ... b30 49
400 do s3 110⅜	

THURSDAY, Sep, 27—P. M.

The Official Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of August have just been rendered. We here present them in connection with an official summary of the movement of the first eight months of the current calendar year.

The Import entries for August at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz:

	Aug., 1866.	Aug., 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct	$14,560,161	$15,903,743
Dutiable bonded	8,123,406	7,553,260
Free goods	931,856	836,533
Total August entries	$23,615,423	$24,293,536

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $269,221, as against 182,072 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $10,530,593, or $2,407,187 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $26,022,610, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $12,349,761, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 47½ ₰ cent. The amount marketed in August, 1865, was $26,401,412, and the Customs, $13,113,689.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eight months of the present and last calendar years, are as follows—

	1866. Jan. 1, to Aug. 31.	1865. Jan. 1, to Aug. 31.
Total entries	$212,344,124	$124,161,963
Total marketed	$196,101,036	$130,852,005
Customs paid	$91,405,137	59,587,549
Average Tariff	47 ₰ cent.	46 ₰ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie, during the eight months of 1866, $1,795,368, against $1,487,535 for the same period in 1865.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in 1866 and 1865 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1866.	1865.
January	$27,219,868	$11,711,178
February	26,560,301	11,472,456
March	24,224,630	13,692,088
April	23,269,891	14,369,609
May	23,973,558	17,688,145
June	20,552,484	15,842,455
July	24,288,194	19,675,662
August	26,022,610	26,401,412
Total eight months	$196,101,036	$130,852,005

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of August, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January, 1866	$12,437,474	May	11,418,497
February	12,008,273	June	9,559,898
March	11,173,154	July	11,507,186
April	10,950,896	August	12,349,761
Total New-York duties collected			$91,405,137
Miscellaneous Customs			813,423
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$92,218,560

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of August, were:

	August, 1866.	August, 1865.
Domestic produce	$12,646,004	$14,500,860
Foreign reëxported	277,506	180,217
Gold and silver	1,587,851	1,554,398
Total August clearances	$14,511,361	$16,235,475

The Exports of all descriptions for eight months of the calendar year are:

	1866. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1865. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Domestic produce	$129,957,616	$95,170,873
Foreign reëxports	4,191,280	3,248,964
Specie	53,191,740	20,194,143
Total, eight months	$187,340,636	$118,613,980

Speculation on the Stock Exchange is rapidly on the increase on the Railways and Miscellaneous Shares. The market to-day displayed unusual activity and buoyancy, and some of the Railways, like New-York Central and Erie, among the Eastern, and Pittsburgh and Rock Island among the Western lines were strongly upward. In the forenoon New-York Central sold up to 110¼@110½ ₰ cent., and Erie 77½@⅞ ₰ cent. Pittsburgh rose to 89 ₰ cent., and the other Western lines were firm and nearly all inclined to sympathize with the newly inaugurated speculation. In reference to Erie Common Stock, we notice a very strong market, even against the prevailing belief that the present administration of the Road have succeeded in buying or otherwise securing the way to their reelection on the 9th October. Among other inflences resorted to is the promise, or (as we understand the rumor,) pledge to the Preference Shareholders of 7 ₰ cent. in January, in full of their claims to dividends of 1866—one-half of which should have been promptly paid in July. How far this pledge has or may influence Preferred Stock proxies, is not known; but there is still sufficient doubt in regard to the election to cause the Common Stock to move vigorously upward with the rest of the market, and higher figures between this and Tuesday week, (October 9,) would not surprise us. Even after the election the successful party may attempt to Bull the Stock, and will probably do so if the general market continues buoyant. The elements moving up New-York Central also have reference for the control of the Road at the next election in December, but not altogether so, as an early extra scrip division of the surplus income of the Road—amounting to about $4,000,000 or 16 ₰ cent. on the capital, and now represented in the construction and equipment account, over and above the outstanding Capital and Debt—is in prospect, no matter who the successors of the RICHMOND Administration may be. It is rumored to-day that Mr. CORNING and his friends will favor the advancement of Mr. CHAUNCY VIBBARD to the Presidency; but much stronger names are mentioned for the post. The Coal sale of yesterday was quoted to the prejudice of Reading last night and to-day, but it had little or no influence to depress the Stock. The prices for Coal, as the Auction sale of yesterday was managed, were undoubtedly a partial disappointment, but affecting more nearly the producers than carriers of Coal. In Cleveland and Pittsburgh Shares the demand and advance were as vigorous to-day as they were unexpected by parties who had gone *short* or became indifferent to the stock on its recent and somewhat protracted dullness. Hudson River Shares advanced 1@1½ ₰ cent., and Michigan Southern, North West, (of both classes,) Rock Island and Fort Wayne attracted increased buying. On the Miscellaneous list Cumberland, Quicksilver and Rutland Marble strongly maintained their advance, and Mariposa recovered 1@2 ₰ cent. on the cheap sales of yesterday.

Gold was a fraction cheaper, and Exchange on London not so firm as on Wednesday. Gold for delivery was easier in the Gold-Room than expected by some of the *Bulls* in the speculation. The continued delay in Atlantic Cable news caused a hesitancy in Exchange. To-morrow will test the market for Saturday's steamers. Sales of gold, 144⅞@145 ₰ cent.; Bills on London, 108⅛@108¼ ₰ cent. The Customs demand for Gold continues active.

The Funds of the United States were ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. higher than yesterday, with a fair business in nearly all descriptions. In State Stocks there was also a good demand; Tennessees about 72¼, sales, and North Carolinas ¼@½ ₰ cent. better than yesterday.

There is no alteration to report in the Money market, either as to rates or ease of supply.

In the afternoon the Funds were firm at 111⅛ for the 5-20s of 1862, and 108⅛@108⅝ for the 1865s. The Railway speculation continued under excitement. At 5 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅞	98⅞	Northwest	36⅛	36⅛
U. S. 5-20s	111⅝	111⅝	N. West Pref	68⅛	69¼
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	106	Rock Island	112⅛	112⅜
N. Y. Central	108¾	110¼	Fort Wayne	106⅜	106⅞
Erie	77⅝	78⅛	Cumb'land Coal	54⅞	55⅛
Hudson	122⅛	124⅛	Quicksilver	53⅝	54⅛
Reading	116⅞	116⅞	W. U. Telegraph	56⅝	56⅛
Mich. Southern	86⅛	85⅞	Mariposa Pref	32	32⅛
Illinois Central	121½	123	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅞	89	American Gold	145	145
Tennessee 6s	72⅞	72⅝	Bills on London	108¼	108¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120½	Irving	103
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	127
Union	120	Shoe and Leather	111
America	136	Corn Exchange	115
Phœnix	105	Continental	103
State of New-York	112½	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	105½
Ocean	105	Atlantic	103
American Exchange	117½	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Pacific	160	Park	144
Chatham	135	Central National	115
B'k of the Republic	110	Fourth National	106½
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	112
Hanover	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	108	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	109	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. ex	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	98½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	96½	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, S. Fund 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101½
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1885	103	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96½
Harlem 3d mort '68	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	112½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	94	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	61
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	98½	Chi. & Al. income	93⅞
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	102
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	88½	McGregor West. 1st M.	55
Cons. 7 ₰ c. conv.	79	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	93
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s.	100

The October coupon on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Road will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-street.

The Rochester *Union & Advertiser* of Sept. 25 says:

"In view of the success of the Atlantic Cable and the complications to which it may give rise, the Directors of the Western Union Company, at a recent meeting in the City of New-York, adopted a plan permitting such holders of Extension Stock as should see fit to avail themselves of it prior to Feb. 1, 1867, to surrender their stock and take the bonds of the Company in its stead. The terms on which such exchange may be made are briefly as follows:

The payments hitherto made on that stock amount to $25 per share. To this is added $2 for interest, making $27 per share. A call of $5 per share was made, payable on or before Dec. 1, 1866, which would make the aggregate of $32 per share. At that rate the Company proposes to receive and retire the stock, issuing the bonds of the Company at 90 cents on the dollar in lieu of it. The exchange may be made now, or at any time prior to Feb. 1, on paying the call above referred to—the bonds to draw interest from the date of exchange.

It is supposed that the call now made will complete the line; and further, that telegraphic communication with China and Japan will be established by the time the Extension Line is completed. Those two countries alone will furnish all the business necessary to make the Extension enterprise one of the most successful ever devised.

It will be understood, of course, that it is optional with every stockholder to exchange for bonds or to retain his stock."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1866.

SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 20th instant that where warehouse receipts, dray receipts, and all receipts for the delivery of property, as well as domestic or inland bills of lading, are now exempt from stamp duty. No other tax is substituted for the stamps. The per centage tax upon railroads, steamboats, &c., and the special tax upon express companies, and vessels furnishing passengers with food and lodgings, may be found under their proper heads in the new Revenue law to which you refer.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JAMES P. WALLACE, Esq., Vice-President, &c., &c., No. 14 Broad-street, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 23,912 bbls. Flour, 15,271 bushels Wheat, 169,131 bushels Corn, 10,991 bushels Rye, 30,825 bushels Barley, 3,990 bushels Malt, 52,811 bushels Oats, 37 pkgs. Cut Meats, 13 pkgs. Lard, and 306 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, including Pots at $9 50 and Pearls nominally at $11 50@$12 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at steady rates. Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request and rather firmer in prices. Middlings, 37c.@39½c., chiefly at 38c.@39c. ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last 4,100 bales, against receipts of 745 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,228
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	21,117
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	458,420
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	800,575
Exports since Sept. 1	18,702
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	307,282
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,509

Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	30	30	31	32
Good Ordinary	32	32	33	34
Low Middling	34½	34½	35½	37
Middling	37	37	38	39½
Strict Middling	38½	38½	39	40
Good Middling	40	40	41	42
Middling Fair	42	42	44	45

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22c.; Augusta, 20c.; Pittsfield, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—James, 30c.; Palmer River, 26c.; Portsmouth B, 12c. Prints—Merrimack W, 20c.; Dunnell, 18½c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L. prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 10 Extra, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 4, $8 50; No. 6, $10; No. 7, $11 50. Home-made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Lonsdale, 25c.

EGGS—Have been in light supply and good demand at former prices, including Jersey, extra, at 29c.@31c.; State and Pennsylvania at 29c.@31c.; Ordinary Western at 28c.@29c.; Western, by express, at 29c.@30c.; Canada, 29c.@30c., ₰ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in request and steady. Domestic Apples are in good supply, and the market is not as firm. Choice Pears are very scarce, and sell readily. Grapes are in lighter supply and firmer. Apples—Sweet, $2@$2 50; Fall Pippins, $4@$4 50; Greenings, $3@$4 ₰ bbl. Pears—Virgalieu, $15@$20; Duchess de Angoleme, $18@$25; Common, $3@$5; Sickles, $12@$15 ₰ bbl. Peaches—Delaware, ₰ basket, $4@$4 25. Watermelons, ₰ 100, $15@$25; Muskmelons, ₰ bbl., $1@$2; Isabella Grapes, ₰ lb., 12c.@18c.; Concord Grapes, ₰ lb., 12c.@15c.; Delaware Grapes, ₰ lb., 15c.@20c. Plums—Green Gages, ₰ basket, $2 50@$3; Blue Gages, ₰ basket, $2 50@$3; Damson, ₰ basket, $2 50@$3. Quinces, ₰ 100, $1 25@$3. The market for Dried Fruits is dull. Apples have further declined. Peaches are nominal. Apples, Southern, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@28c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 15c.@17c.; Blackberries, 27c.@28c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been moderately active to-day. Prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 15,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 75@$10 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $8@$12 50, chiefly at $8 00@$11 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$12 25 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75	@$10 25
Extra State	8 00	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 50	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 50	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@16 50

Southern Flour is quiet but steady. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 50@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in unusually active demand, including Superfine at $5 75@$7 15 ₰ bbl. Sales 2,100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 25@$4 50 for Western, $4 50@$4 60 for Jersey, $4 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 90 for Baltimore, and $5 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather firmer, on a light stock and good milling demand. Sales since our last 31,000 bushels, including very poor to fair ordinary Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 31; new Chicago Spring at $2 57½; Amber State at $2 95; very choice Amber Jersey at $3, and White Michigan at $3 10 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in very brisk speculative demand, and has again advanced materially. Sales since our last add up 296,000 bushels at 89c. for unsound; 89½c.@92c., closing at 92c. afloat, and 90c.@92c., closing very firmly at 92c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; 93c. for White Western, ₰ bushel. Oats are in good demand at firmer prices, including Chicago at 47c.@53c., and Milwaukee at 53c.@57c. ₰ bushel. Sales 86,000 bushels. Rye is in good request and buoyant, including Western at $1@$1 05, and Canada at $1 25 ₰ bushel. Sales 11,400 bushels. Barley has been in fair demand; 6,500 bushels changed hands at $1 33@$1 35 for new State and Canada West, ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Choice Beans are scarce and in fair request. A small lot of new Medium have come forward, and are held at $2 25. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 80@$2 95; Beans, Marrows, $2 50@$2 60; Beans, Mediums, $1 90@$2; Beans, mixed parcels, $1 70@$1 90 ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been scarce and wanted at $1@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 50 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady prices, including American new at 40c.@55c.; old at 10c.@45c.; also foreign at 50c.@60c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@57½c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87½; Resin at $3 75@$9 50 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Are quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 80 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request to-day, at 25c.@25½. for Crude, 41c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@59c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are plenty and the market is dull, without change in quotations: Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Chilian Reds, new, $1 50@$1 75; and Sweet Potatoes, $3@$4, ₰ bbl. Onions, Red, $1 75@$2; Onions, White, $2 25@$2 75, ₰ bbl. Turnips, Russia, ₰ bbl., $2 50@$3; Tomatoes, ₰ basket, 50c.@75c; Long Island Cucumbers, ₰ 100, 50c.; Green Corn, ₰ 100, 75c.@$1 25; Cabbages, new, ₰ 100, $6@$10; Marrow Squash, ₰ bbl., $1@$1 25; Citron, ₰ bbl., $1@$1 50; Pumpkins, ₰ 100, $7@$10 ₰ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Poultry is without change. The demand is good, and the market is well supplied. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 27c.@29c.; Fowls, 22c.@23c.; Chickens, 23c.@24c. ₰ lb.; Geese, ₰ pair, $3@$3 50; Ducks, ₰ pair, 87c.@$1 37. Game—Woodcock, ₰ pair, $1@$1 25; Partridges, ₰ pair, $1@$1 25; Pigeons, flight, ₰ dozen, $1 50@$1 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $32 85@$32 95 for new Mess, closing at $32 90 cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29 75@$30 for new Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14¼c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17¾c.@19¾c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive, at 15¾c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16¾c.@16½c. for short rib, ₰ lb. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales since our last, 470 tcs. and bbls., at 16¼c.@19c. ₰ lb. Beef is in limited request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Prime Butter is in fair demand, but other kinds are dull and heavy at 35c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in rather better demand at 5c.@18c. ₰ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: "We have no material change to note in the market for Butter. Medium and low grades of State and Western Butters continue in over supply, and our quotations are nominal for those grades. Fresh parcels of Western reserve are in good request for local trade. The process of feeding the market with fine State Butter is still going on, and with light receipts and good demand for local trade alone, the market is more active. The total receipts for Butter for the week ending this day are 8,204 packages." We quote:

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ₰ lb	.42	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	.42	@43
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb	.37	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₰ lb	.42	@44
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₰ lb	.37	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₰ lb	.40	@41
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₰ lb	.37	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₰ lb	.30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₰ lb	.40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₰ lb	.38	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb	.23	@25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb	.23	@25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb	.22	@22
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₰ lb	.20	@22
Western States—firkins, common, ₰ lb	.17	@19

The market for Cheese remains materially unchanged. The receipts of fair and extra quality of factories are very light, as the dairymen are quite firm, and refuse to accede to the views of exporters. The ordinary to fair qualities of Cheese are more accessible to buyers, which grades constitute the bulk of the receipts of the past week. The demand, for both local trade and for export, is better at the close of the week's trade, without change in prices. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 17,027 boxes. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb	18	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₰ lb	5	@9
Farm Dairies, Common, ₰ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Are in rather better demand at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 725 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 250 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited request and heavy at 13½c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 15½c.@18½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 176,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales 140 bbls., in lots, at 42c.@45c., in bond, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₰ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 26s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn at 3½d., 15,000 bushels Barley at 4d., ₰ bushel, and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₰ ton. For London, a bark, with grain, at 4s. 3d. ₰ quarter.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

EVENING CLASSES.
EVENING CLASSES.
EVENING CLASSES.
EVENING CLASSES.
BOOK-KEEPING.
PENMANSHIP.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
COMMERCIAL LAW.

The regular evening sessions for the Fall and Winter, BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE at No. 937 Broadway, will commence on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the Superintendent of Instruction, Prof. J. S. HUNT. Subject: "THE STUDENT AND HIS HELPERS." The public are cordially invited.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, just graduated from Harvard College, and with experience as an instructor, desires to give his attention to one or more private pupils; best of references. Address No. 80 East 15th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MR. L. DE GRAND VAL, No. 4 Hudson-st., Hoboken, having discontinued his boarding school, will accept engagements in select schools.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 466 WEST 34TH-ST. —Boarding and day school for young ladies and misses. Fall term opens Sept. 17. Miss M. E. MALLORY, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
To Supply Schools and Families with Teachers.
To Aid well qualified Teachers who seek positions.
To *give* parents information of good Schools.

Teachers Wanted.—Lady of Experience, as resident in City Institution; Lady for Music, Texas; also one for Northern Female College; Professor of Music for Southern Female College; Mathematics and Tactics for first-class Military School; Classics for Boarding School on the Hudson; Young Man for Music in New-England Boys' Boarding School. Also several other Teachrrs wanted. All who seek positions should have the "Application Form."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY OF MATURE AGE AND PROPER qualifications wishes the situation of teacher in a family of children, especially where there are ladies or children of neglected education. Address M. S. MITCHELL, New-York Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED—TO teach for two or three hours daily, at their residence in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., two boys, aged 7 and 12 years. Address, stating terms, &c., C. H. C., Box No. 2,475 Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 619 Post-office.

A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently from Paris, and who has taught in the best private school in the city, wishes an engagement as above; very excellent references. Address M. S. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF LIGHT AND VOCAL GYMNASTICS—With superior references, desires engagements in schools, colleges and private classes. Address D. U. MARTIN, M. D., Station D, New-York.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New-[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is *declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866	$65,115.83
June "	67,429.78
July "	85,000.00

IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being nearly ready for the cars,—and it will probably be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings must be very large, as the entire trade of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is destined to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and they are now offered to the public for the first time, after the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars of terms, &c., at bookstores or at the Institute.

The Hon. F. A. Conkling and Welcome R. Beebe, Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, Charles Bliven, Theo. E. Tomlinson, George Mitchell, George Hoffman, Francis P. Sage, Daniel E. Delevan and 140 other well-known merchants and citizens are present patrons, whose names, with their sons, are in the new Catalogue and Circular.

N.B. Students for college, West Point or Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS DEWEY
Will receive a few classes of ladies in History and English Literature this Winter. One class is especially designed for young ladies just leaving school. Particulars and subscription papers at Mr. JAS. MILLER'S bookstore, No. 522 Broadway.

Miss Dewey refers to her father, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Mr. William C. Bryant, Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, and Mr. George William Curtis.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 54 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Examination for admission on SEPTEMBER 28 and 29. School opens MONDAY, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogues apply to
C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the management of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
Residence No. 16 Waverly-place,
will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI
writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 2?, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
B. W. PETTIBONE, A. M., Principal,
WITH COMPETENT ASSISTANTS.
The Fall and Winter Term opens Oct. 17.
For Circular, address G. W. MASON, Secretary and Business Agent.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.
Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County,
New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—EXERCISES WILL be resumed in this institution, for the academic year 1866-67 on MONDAY, Oct. 1. Candidates for admission to the College, and to the School of Mines, will present themselves for examination on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes: $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, fifth night in America of Adelaide Ristori, in her great role of MARY STUART, supported by her eminent dramatic company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOOZLE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, &c.; Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII and the SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, NICK OF THE WOODS, in which Mr. Joseph Proctor will appear, supported by a powerful company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, OLD FOLKS AT HOME. EVENING at 7¾, FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. CAMELE, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, and SOLON SHINGLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8, OPENING WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The results of the ordnance experiments at Fortress Monroe thus far are reported as follows: "Eight feet thick of stone wall, iron-clad with four inches of rolled iron, situated at a distance of 350 yards, offered scarcely any resistance to the shots fired by the 15-inch smooth-bore and 12-inch Rodman guns. The 12-inch Dyer projectile, weighing 620 pounds, possessed greater power upon the plates than 15-inch spherical shot, weighing 420 pounds, but the destructive qualities of the latter upon the heavy masonry far exceeded the calculations of the officers present."

The Augusta (Me.) *Farmer* of Sept. 27 says: "On Monday of the present week—just fifty-three weeks from the day of the great fire in this city in September, 1865—the workmen, in clearing out the ruins of the Stanley House, found that the bricks at the bottom of the cellar were so hot as to render it impossible to handle them. The coal that was in the cellar was also alive with heat. Pieces of the latter and also of the bricks were, when brought into our office, too hot to be retained in the hands."

In Canada the movements in anticipation of more Fenian invasions are continued with much energy. Several regiments both of regulars and volunteers have been ordered to go into camp at St. Johns, near the Vermont line. All the Government clerks in the different departments have been enrolled into a civil service regiment.

A train containing three hundred and twenty-two Norwegian emigrants arrived in Toronto on Sunday last, from Quebec, *en route* to Chicago and St. Paul. The party came from Christiania, and were followed shortly afterward by another ship-load. Another lot, the last of the season from the same country, is expected to arrive shortly.

The National Railroad Convention adjourned its meeting the 4th of July, in Philadelphia, to assemble at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this City, on the 24th of October. All Presidents, General Superintendents and Chief Engineers of railroads are members of this Convention, and it is expected that all railroads in the United States will be represented.

The Government is informed that American interests have not suffered by violence from either of the contending parties in Mexico, and that no vessels of war of the Imperialists had appeared off Tampico or the Rio Grande, and no apprehensions of a blockade were entertained.

The *National Intelligencer* learns that Judge UNDERWOOD and Chief-Justice CHASE have come to the conclusion that because of the legislation of the last Congress, the adjourned Court cannot be held next month, consequently the case of Mr. DAVIS, with all others, must be postponed to a future day.

The Portland papers state that WALTER BROWN refuses to accept the challenge of JOHN McKIEL, of Coldspring, New-York, to row a match for $1,000, as he objects to pull on the Hudson River.

LEE CLAFLIN, of Boston, has given $25,000, and Lieut.-Governor WILLIAM CLAFLIN, his son, $10,000 for the endowment of the Methodist Theological Institute in New-England.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS had a narrow escape from being killed at the railroad depot in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening.

Dr. LEVERETT BRADLEY, of Jersey City, threatened to shoot THOMAS SCOTT, an expressman, yesterday, and was held to answer the charge.

W. J. VALENTINE has been associated with Prof. AGASSIZ as the United States Commissioners from Massachusetts to next year's Paris exhibition.

The Boston papers say that the matter of the Collectorship of that port has been definitely settled by the arrival of the commission of Gen. COUCH.

The City Council of Chicago have voted to loan the Department of Water Works two hundred thousand dollars.

One of the United States Asylums for Soldiers is to be located at Augusta, Me. Dr. BOWMAN B. BREED, of Lynn, Mass., will have charge of it.

LOCAL NEWS.

On Wednesday night JOSEPH GORMAN visited the house of Miss CELESTE CARHART, No. 31 Carll-street, Brooklyn, and was refused admittance. He persisted in his demand to be admitted, and while he stood against the door the woman named fired a shot from a pistol, the ball from which penetrated the panel of the door and inflicted a wound in the abdomen of GORMAN from the effects of which it is thought probable he will die. The house is one of bad repute, and the woman referred to is said to be of the same social standing as the house, having the unenviable blemish attached to her character of being "well known to the police." She was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries to GORMAN, who now lies in the City Hospital of Brooklyn.

JULIUS HENNETT, a United States soldier, lately stationed at Riker's Island, was brought before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded—first on the ground that he had, at the time of his enlistment in September of last year, a wife and child, and that by the Enlistment Act, it is provided that in a time of peace, the Government shall enlist none but single men; second, that at the time of his enlistment—if he ever did enlist—he was so much intoxicated as to be unconscious of what he did. The Judge, after argument, said he would grant a discharge, although in doing so he did not wish to be understood as deciding that this country was in a state of peace in September, 1865.

The case of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church *vs.* The Baptist Church in Oliver-street, calling itself the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, (so runs the title,) was up again yesterday in the Superior Court before Justice JONES. An investigation into the difficulties between the two Churches named was commenced in the latter part of May last at Special Term; full particulars of which were published in our columns at the time. After the taking of considerable testimony, the usual Summer vacation came, and the further hearing was postponed until yesterday.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention continued its sessions yesterday morning and evening, at St. John's Church. The principal feature of the day was the annual address of Bishop POTTER. The question of dividing the Diocese came up at the evening session, and a Committee of 15—8 clergymen and 7 laymen—was appointed to ascertain the feelings of the people of the Diocese relative to the measure, and report to the next annual Convention. The body will resume its sessions at 9 A. M. to-day.

A motion was made yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas, for an injunction in an action entitled CHAS. H. LYONS *vs.* JOHN KNAPP, BENJAMIN F. MOORE, &c. The plaintiff wishes to have defendants restrained from acting as Board of Trustees of Schools in the Twelfth Ward, for reasons set forth in his affidavits. After argument the Judge said he would take the papers and give a decision at an early day.

A large number of cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. The calendar embraced fifty-four cases, including petit larceny, assault and battery, violations of City ordinances, carrying deadly weapons, gambling, etc. There were none of special interest, but combined they presented a phase of city life which cannot be lost sight of.

The Board of Health met yesterday and transacted the usual amount of routine business. A resolution was adopted extending the time in which cattle, hogs and sheep may be driven through the streets. A communication was received from the Abattoir Company, and two cholera hospitals were ordered closed and the premises restored to the owners.

The second day's play at Hoboken, for the benefit of the professionals, SAMUEL and GEORGE WRIGHT, by the St. George and Young America Cricket Clubs, resulted in a drawn game. The score of the first innings was 45 to 43, in favor of the St. George.

The Twelfth Ward Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club held an enthusiastic meeting last evening in the Washington Hall, Harlem. Speeches were delivered by Hon. W. A. DARLING, H. S. SMITH, Dr. R. S. SIDNEY, EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., and others.

The champion Atlantics and the noted Eureka Club, yesterday, played their return match at Bedford, the game being won by the former club by a score of 30 to 20.

In the home-and-home game of quoits between Newark and Brooklyn, yesterday, the latter scored 83 to 78 for the former.

Gold 145 and Exchange on London 108¾ yesterday; neither so firm as on Wednesday. The Funds were firm and the Railway speculation quite buoyant.

Domestic produce was in more active demand, especially corn, which was freely purchased on speculation at decidedly firmer prices. Foreign merchandise was inactive. The freight engagements were limited.

The Democratic Party.

From the World.

The TIMES of yesterday chants a requiem over the Democratic Party most plaintive in tone, but most sadly out of time. In the course of its retreat from the truly national and patriotic position which it took up after the Philadelphia Convention, that journal repeats most of the meaningless abuse of Democrats which it indulged in during the war. There is the same careless confounding of government with administration, the same foolish charge of sympathy with the rebellion, the same groundless accusation of partiality toward Slavery.

Can the TIMES be in earnest in declaring the Democratic Party to be, or to have ever been, "void of the spirit of progress, of reform and of political liberty?" All its traditions before the war breathe that spirit. All its course during the war was inspired by the passion for legitimate progress, for regulated reform, for true and constitutional freedom. In its law-abiding position and its resolute action now, is to be found the only hope of real Union and national safety. What does it avail to taunt that great party with the mistakes of those more "extravagant and erring spirits," whom, as an organization, it never followed nor avowed? Will the danger which the TIMES deplores, "from the fanatical passions of extreme and reckless men" among the Republicans, be conjured away by all that stale railing against their opponents which was exposed and derided even during the heat of the rebellion? If the TIMES cannot find reasons or courage to meet the arguments of the Radicals, it takes refuge in a safe but trivial pastime by raising old ghosts of Democratic mischief, for the sake of scolding them with spells as old and as empty.

The "old ghosts of Democratic mischief" will not "down" for anybody's scolding. They will haunt the Democratic Party and push its leaders from their stools for many a long day to come. The evil that political parties do, lives after them; and the course pursued by the Democratic Party, as a political organization, during the rebellion, will no more be forgotten than was the Hartford Convention forgotten after the war of 1812. It is idle to claim that the party did not oppose the Government but only the Administration—that it was not aiding the rebellion but only "regulating" the war waged against it. The people, in such emergencies, draw no nice distinctions. They see the existence of the nation at stake and the Government fighting to preserve it—those who *help* the Government are its friends—those who do not are its foes. That is their record and they must abide by it.

The record of the Democratic Party during the war is disloyal and unpatriotic. We speak not of individuals, but of the party in its organized action. Its Conventions, State and National—the action of its representatives—the speeches of its office-holders and candidates, the language of its orators and its Presses, were all calculated and intended to embarrass and cripple the Government—not to aid, support and strengthen it—in its life and death struggle. The Democratic Party opposed the draft. It denounced the arrest and imprisonment of spies and sympathisers with treason in the North. It made itself everywhere the champion and defender of those who, in the loyal States, sought to gave aid and comfort to the rebels in the South. VALLANDIGHAM, in Ohio, was arrested, tried and punished for dissuading soldiers from enlisting, for encouraging desertions, and for other flagrant violations of the law, perpetrated in aid of the rebellion; and the Democratic Party of that State not only denounced his punishment as an act of tyranny, but made him the Democratic candidate for Governor—thus distinctly espousing and indorsing his acts as their own. Gov. SEYMOUR, in this State, wrote a letter declaring, in substance, that it was more important to put down the Government for its treatment of VALLANDIGHAM, than to put down the rebellion; and the Democratic Party made him their Governor. So it was everywhere. The Democratic Party, throughout the North, in all its party action, took ground against the Government, and practically and substantially in aid of the rebellion.

We are quite willing to concede that the Democratic Party sees its error now, and would gladly retrieve it. It began to repent immediately after the war was closed, and tried to change its ground. The resolutions adopted at the Democratic State Convention last year were in the main sound and patriotic—such as commanded the assent of Union men. But instead of acting with Union men, they clung to their own organization and strove resolutely to perpetuate their party power. At Philadelphia they went a step further, and while accepting a declaration of principles in substantial harmony with the action of the Union Party during the war, professed a willingness to lay aside all party projects and join, under new auspices and a new organization, with men of all parties to carry those principles into practical effect. But no sooner did the State Convention meet than the old party flag was run up, the old party leaders took command, and the old craft with all sail set made straight for the old Democratic port. The Convention had not a thought beyond party success and the plunder to be thus enjoyed.

The people understand this game and intend to block it. They do not mean to replace the Democratic Party in power. They will not reward it for its disloyalty, nor will they trust it with interests to which in the past it has proved so faithless. It is with them not a question of argument but of confidence. They care nothing for Democratic resolutions, speeches, professions or promises:—*they will not trust the Democratic Party.*

The *World* objects to an impeachment of the professions, spirit and temper of the Democratic Party. But in what single instance has that party made itself the champion of any great reform? When has it favored measures for purifying society of its evils—for remedying great and flagrant wrongs—for educating, assisting and elevating the ignorant, the poor and the degraded? For a long series of years the Democratic Party has had absolute and undisputed sway in this City:—in what beneficent statutes or institutions do we find the monument of its regard for the morals, the manners, or the peace and good order of this great community? What has it done to protect society against drunkenness, profligacy, crime, vice and misery in every form? Is it not notorious that every effort made by those most solicitous for the public welfare, for the suppression of vice and immorality, meets its most formidable foe in the Democratic Party? The City struggled for years against that party to secure a decent Police Department. It was in the teeth of its most strenuous hostility that we secured a Commission to protect newly-landed emigrants from wholesale robbery, and at the present time the Democratic Party is putting forth all its energies to break down the Health Board and the Excise Commission, by which alone we have any hope of protecting the community against the most fearful evils, physical and moral, by which great societies are ever afflicted.

We certainly do not misstate the case when we say that the Democratic Party, in its organized political action, is the inveterate foe of all moral and social progress and elevation. It seeks always to *use* the vices of men, not to cure them. It panders to the worst appetites and passions, because it can make them minister to its advantage. And in its political action, its impulses have been equally alien to the spirit of freedom. Its temper towards the colored race has always been narrow, illiberal and cruel,—in sympathy with their oppressors, never with those who have sought their elevation and advancement. In a word, the Democratic Party has never sought anything higher or better than its own aggrandisement. It has never yielded to the impulses of philanthropy, which, however mistaken they may sometimes be, are always nobler than calculations of selfish advantage, as springs and motives of public action.

The Democratic Party has fallen behind the spirit and temper of the age. It has lost the confidence of the intelligent, public-spirited, aspiring loyalty of the nation. And so long as it clings to its old organization and its old traditions, it will find that this confidence can never be regained.

Qualified Suffrage for the Freedmen—Party Extremes.

At the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Convention, Senator WILSON sought to make a point against the policy of the Administration by calling up the President's letter to Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, in which he said: "If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color *who can read the Constitution of the United States in English, and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, you would set an example that the other States will follow.*"

Mr. WILSON does not adduce any evidence that the policy of the Administration to-day on this question of negro enfranchisement is different from what it was a year ago, when the letter in question was written. And if he had chosen to be entirely frank he would have admitted that months after the date of the President's letter, a large body of the Republican Party in Congress were throughly at one with the President in his views of *qualified* as opposed to *universal* negro suffrage. The issue was raised repeatedly when the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill was before the House. Mr. KELLEY's bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee on the 18th of December, but debate on it was postponed till the 10th of January. It simply provided that after the passage of the act, no person should be disqualified from voting at any election held in the District, on account of color. After considerable debating, Mr. J. F. WILSON, who reported the bill, moved its recommitment; and seven days later, when the debate was resumed, he accepted amendments offered by Mr. HALE, which included three qualifying clauses: That colored suffrage should be limited to those who could read the Constitution of the United States, who were assessed for and paid taxes on real or personal property within the District, or who have served in, and been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States.

A motion to strike out the property qualification clause—offered by Mr. SCHENCK when the question came up again on the first Tuesday in March—was accepted by the House; and then the vote was taken on the educational test, as agreed to by Mr. J. F. WILSON and Mr. HALE. The character of that remarkable vote deserves attention. Senator WILSON is probably under the impression that it was mainly of a Copperhead character, but if he had asked Gen. BANKS he could have told him something different. The minority who voted for qualified suffrage included these names:

Anderson, *Banks*, Blow, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, R. W. Clark, *Conkling*, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, *Delano*, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ferry, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, *Hooper*, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Jenckes, Kasson, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, G. V. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Longyear, Marvin, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Myers, O'Neil, Plants, Raymond, A. H. Rice, *Schenck*, Stillwell, Trowbridge, B. Van Horn, R. B. Van Horn, Warner, W. B. Washburn, Woodbridge.

With the majority that decided *against* qualified suffrage, every Copperhead in the House recorded his vote—thirty-nine of the latter in all—far more than sufficient to defeat even the most reasonable measure of compromise. From the taking of that vote forward every day aggravated the difficulties in the way of a conciliatory and moderate policy. And the honor of defeating every subsequent effort at compromise must be shared equally between the extreme men on both sides of the House. The Democrats, with their usual blindness and infatuation, doubtless thought they had done something really extraordinary in the way of party strategy, in making it impossible for moderate men to reach any fair ground of agreement upon the question of negro suffrage. They supposed, no doubt, that they had the country entirely with them in voting down any and every proposition, however conservative, which affirmed the manhood of the freedmen, or the right of intelligent and thrifty negroes to some share in the national representation. They may have discovered their mistake by this time, and yet even *that* is doubtful. They learn nothing by experience, and it is just as likely as not that they would to-day prefer the platform of STEVENS and PHILLIPS to that of any moderate liberal party that aims to reach a reasonable compromise ground.

French Imperialism on a New Tack.

The dismission of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is still exciting the anxious attention of the European public. It is well understood that the Emperor would not cause a favorite servant to retire without an important reason, and the studied coldness of his letter accepting the Minister's resignation is evidently designed for effect on Europe.

In what, it is asked, is M. DE LHUYS' policy so different from that which has now become the Emperor's interest as to require this public slight? It is somewhat difficult to answer this question, but general opinion seems to be settling on several points in which the Emperor was compelled to differ from the Minister.

M. DE LHUYS is believed especially to favor the policy of coldness and opposition toward Prussia in her new position, and to represent the popular French feeling in demands for compensations of territory on the borders of France. One anecdote has it that NAPOLEON allowed him to make the late request of Prussia for new territory, with the understanding that refusal should bring his dismissal. The Emperor, however, is too shrewd to have expected any other reply than the one he received, and the only explanation of this mysterious proceeding is, that it was necessary for him to convince the French people that he had made the effort to obtain all the advantages of the situation, and that now nothing but war could extend France to the Rhine. The sacrifice of the Minister was to show that he accepted the inevitable, and was disposed for a new alliance.

Though NAPOLEON seemed to be opposed to all the French instinct in his late policy toward Austria and Prussia, opinion, supported by the interests of peace, is already turning in his favor, and there is no longer any cry in France for war with a united Germany. Frenchmen begin to see that a great nation has the right to remodel itself without foreign interference, and that a war with Germany in its present state of exaltation, and armed with the needle-gun, might not turn out quite so glorious for France as has been imagined.

The dismissal of the Foreign Minister may indicate the turn of the tide in NAPOLEON's mind, that henceforth France must be in alliance, not opposition, with Prussia.

M. DE LHUYS is thought to be also a cold friend of Italy and a supporter of the Pope. NAPOLEON, in deference to popular irritation, has been compelled to commit a great blunder with regard to Italy. He has conferred a favor in such a way as to make it an insult. He has turned an ally, under great obligations of gratitude, into a cool friend. His letter, conferring on Venetia the right to choose her incorporation with Italy by her own votes, speaks of his yielding up of this province as a part of his old policy in "freeing Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic"—forgetting the Peace of Prague, which secured Venetia to Italy, as a fruit of the campaigns of Prussia and Italy. The Italians feel the letter as the most offensive insult. They urge that Venetia is not a gift from anyone—least of all from France; that it was won by fair fighting and immense sacrifices, and was snatched from their armies by the sudden armistice, and the mean trick of Vienna in handing it over to NAPOLEON. It is true, they say, that the Italians were not successful in all their battles, but without them Prussia would never have gained Sadowa, as she must have fought much superior numbers, and the terms of their alliance with that Kingdom pledged that the war should never be terminated till the whole Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was won for Italy. And now for the French Emperor to affect to *give* Venetia is simply an insult.

NAPOLEON is perfectly aware of these feelings, and must know how valuable an ally he is sacrificing; but French vanity had to be placated. Now, however, he may naturally be desirous of recovering his position and influence with the Kingdom of Italy.

He sees, too, the difficulty and unpopularity of his continued support of the temporal power of the Pope. The principle of suffrage which he has applied to Venetia ought surely to be equally good with the States of the Church.

It may be that the Foreign Minister, who especially represents coldness to the Italians and friendship to the Pope, must be sacrificed to prepare the way for the great changes of his policy in Italy, and for better relations with that country.

NAPOLEON is advanced in life, and his health infirm. He must know that his dynasty, at his death, will have a most uncertain seat. His policy must naturally be to settle everything in the relations of France with Europe, so as to give a firm foundation to his throne when he dies. His policy will be peace. Two of his most cherished "ideas" have proved failures—to found an Imperial dynasty in the New World, and to enlarge France to the Rhine.

He dare not further support these ideas with arms. He must content himself henceforth with being something less than the "arbiter of Europe," and France must be satisfied to be *one* of the three great Powers of Continental Europe.

THE CASE OF LAMIRANDE.—Aside from the criminality of this man as a defaulting cashier of the Branch Bank at Poitiers in the sum of 480,000 francs or nearly one hundred thousand dollars, there is some romance in his flight and capture. But before we speak of this, we desire to express our stern disapprobation of the manner in which this criminal was abducted from Canada by French detectives and their aiders. We have given the details of it already, and need not now recount them. It was clearly an infraction of the sovereign rights of the British crown on British soil. He was spirited away forcibly and clandestinely, and not only contrary to all law, local as well as international, but even in spite of the positive orders of the Lower Canadian Court of Queen's Bench. If such a thing had happened in this country, no matter how criminal the man, how evident the proof, or how great the presumption, as a matter of principle the Executive would certainly interfere to have him restored to the jurisdiction of the Court from which he was forcibly taken to foreign parts. And now to the romantic part of his flight and capture. "Quickly come, quickly gone," is a known proverb, and in the case of LAMIRANDE it has proven itself true. With one haul he took near five hundred thousand francs from the bank and when, not quite six weeks thereafter, he was caught, all he had about him was but thirty-six sous, or about as many cents. So says a lengthy report in *L'Evenement* of Sept. 8, a Paris paper, the report being acknowledged to be based upon the statements of the Paris detective, MELIN, who pursued and arrested him in this country and in Canada. The further details of this report are quite instructive. MELIN had no photograph or other portrait of the fugitive, but a bare description of his appearance. Learning from a hack-driver that a man of similar exterior had taken a cab from the depot of the Orleans Railway to that of the Northern Railroad at Paris, he concluded that the man had gone to England, and he himself at once went there. The supposed LAMIRANDE was soon traced to a hat-store, where he had purchased three hats. Obtaining a precise description of these hats, MELIN surmised that his fugitive had gone to America, and followed him hither. By the aid of New-York detectives a man answering to the description was quickly found at an hotel, where he lived as a New-Yorker, under another name. But MELIN, on looking at his hat, told him when and where he had purchased it in London, and LAMIRANDE at last acknowledged his identity. Our readers are aware of what happened here—of his detention, arraignment and escape. But one thing that happened him in England is worth telling here. He had, while traveling in a railway carriage in England, 220,000 francs in bills on the Bank of France, wrapped in a handkerchief, lying on the seat by his side. On leaving the carriage he forgot it. A few seconds after, discovering his loss, he returned to the carriage, but the money was gone. Verily "quickly come, quickly gone." The French paper named, on the authority of this Parisian detective, further asserts that more than half of the money he took with him to the United States was appropriated by lawyers and others connected with the law in this City, and that the Bank of France proposes to sue the respective parties here to recover the amount so by them obtained. The expenses of his pursuit, capture and return to France by MELIN are stated by *L'Evenement* to have been twelve thousand five hundred francs, or twenty-five hundred dollars in gold. On his return this poor fugitive was so seedy that at Liverpool the detective was moved to purchase him a hat and furnish him clothes out of his (the detective's) own wardrobe. How much truth there is in this report, or whether it is true at all, we of course cannot now tell. We hope, however, that much of it is utterly false.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—Closely following upon the incendiary murder in Avenue A, we hear of an attempt to burn up a tenement-house in West Twenty-fifth-street. The building was crowded, and such was the diabolical method adopted by the assassin, that had it not been for a timely discovery by the Police many lives must have been lost. Under these circumstances, it occurs to us to suggest to the Police that they do not make their offered rewards sufficiently well known. There should be an offer of a thousand dollars for the detection of *any* incendiary, and the whole City should be placarded with the fact. It is fair to presume that the culprits are of the most degraded type of humanity, or rather inhumanity. Let a universal hue-and-cry be raised so that they be hunted down, and as they are murderers in intent and in deed let no mercy be shown them.

A Great Work of Charity—The Children's Aid Society.

A very expensive and remarkable work has been in progress this Summer, carried on by the Children's Aid Society for the benefit of the poor of the City, so quietly that it has not attracted the attention of the public, and therefore is not receiving the pecuniary support it deserves. We hear with regret that this great organization of charity among our street children will be curtailed in its labors, and be obliged to refrain from supplying homes in the country to many of those unfortunate little ones, or to close its Lodging-Houses and Refuges, if more means be not supplied.

We note the following statistics of the labors of this Society during the four past months: Two new lodging-houses have been opened recently for homeless children—one in East Eleventh-street, near Avenue C, opened in May. The two first boys who entered this had slept for three months in an old boiler in Fourteenth-street. Hither soon straggled the little waifs of the quarter—the "kindling-wood makers," the boot-blacks, the "bummers," the "iron-cribbers" and wood-sellers, who infest the docks and ship-yards of the East River. Nowhere in the City are there probably so many petty thieves; and it was hoped that this lodging-house and its attendant influences would reform and improve this class of street boys. Each lad is taught cleanliness and industry, and the simple truths of morality. They pay six cents for their beds, and five cents for their meals. Thus far, some 214 boys have been received. The average nightly is about 25.

The other lodging house is on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street; designed for both boys and girls, and was opened in January. The first applicants here were a whole family, consisting of a mother (a soldier's widow) and four children, brought to the doors at midnight, in a pelting rain, by a police officer, and found homeless in the street. They had been turned out by a harsh landlord, and knew not where to go. Another was a little girl of 9 or 10 years, found by some ladies sleeping in a box. Her eye was black and blue from a blow, her head cut, and her body much bruised. She said that her mother had sent her out to pick up cinders, and, not finding enough, she had been beaten by the drunken woman and turned out. She had been so much injured as not to be able to give her name or the place where she lived.

Many poor parents brought their children here rather than have them on the street. Here came, too, some portion of the army of drifting boys and girls: match-sellers, newsboys, boot-blacks, jewelry peddlers, girls suddenly made homeless or found by the Police deserted. There have been here 526 different boys and girls. The nightly average is about 55. Many have gone from here to the country, or have taken more settled occupations.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house (No. 118 Fulton-street) continues its humble but most useful work with the newsboys and street-boys of the lower portions of the City. It has provided since May 15,401 lodgings and 10,775 meals to 2,838 different lads, homeless, and the majority orphans. The nightly average is about 130. During this time 137 have gone to the country from this institution.

The Girls' Lodging-house (No. 205 Canal-street) has taken in the unfortunate young girls of good character who are always floating about in a large city, and for whom few care. Few can imagine the number rescued from crime and misery by this simple instrumentality, or the multitude of honest and respectable girls whom this home shelters. It has given since May last 5,239 lodgings and 15,872 meals to 484 different girls. The nightly average at present is about 50.

During these four months, also, the great work of emigration has been silently but effectively carried on. In May, 144 children were sent out to country towns; in June, 91; in July, 75; in August, 128; total 438. The difficulty of this work has been greatly increased by a raising of the fares on the New-York Central and Erie Railroads, so that a single company will sometimes cost $1,100. We regret to hear that this increased expenditure may greatly impede this charitable movement, so important to the public interests, unless the Railroad Companies will grant lower rates.

Besides these expensive and important labors, requiring a large annual income, the Society support thirteen industrial schools for the education of the poorest children, which cost about $16,000 per annum, and for which they only receive some $5,000 from the Board of Education.

The whole expenses of the Society (of which J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, is the Treasurer,) during last year were $72,043. For a large proportion of this amount it is entirely dependent upon the benevolence of the community.

Another interesting branch of the Society's York (though carried on by separate funds) is the establishment of reading rooms for young men and boys. One of these is now in operation in the First Ward, supported by a committee of gentlemen in that Ward; and another will speedily be started on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

For these quiet but most important labors of charity—the cheapest, considering the work done, probably ever undertaken in New-York—there ought to be a liberal contribution of means by our community.

THADDEUS STEVENS ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—We find the following in a Philadelphia paper:

LANCASTER, Sept. 18.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens:

DEAR SIR: As the question has frequently been asked of me—What effect the President's policy of reconstruction would have upon our national securities, I would like to have your views upon the subject, if it would not be trespassing too much upon your time. Yours very respectfully, JOHN GYGER.

REPLY OF MR. STEVENS.

SEPTEMBER 21.

John Gyger, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, "What effect the success of the President's views will have on the national securities," I am of opinion that its effect would be very injurious.

The President contends that the body of men acting as a Congress has no constitutional powers, and can do no valid acts in the absence of the excluded States. The Congresses that authorized the war debt and laid the internal duties to pay it were composed of precisely the same number of Representatives, from the same States, as the present. If it should be decided that those Congresses had no constitutional existence, then the 5-20s, 10-40s, 7-30s and the legal-tender greenbacks will have been issued without authority, and will be worthless.

Whether they would ever be redeemed would depend on what the President would consider a constitutional Congress, after the admission of the rebel Representatives, when the condition of the debts of both belligerents would be considered. Yours, truly,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

This is very "solemn fooling." No human being ever dreamed of contending that the Congress which authorized the war debt was not constitutional. The Constitution says that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate *without its own consent.* As the rebel States "consented" to be deprived of representation, no question of this sort can possibly arise as to the validity of acts of Congress during the war. Since the war has closed, those States are deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate *without* their consent. The two cases are entirely different.

OBITUARY.

Francis Lister Hawks, D. D., LL. D.

Dr. HAWKS was born in Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1798. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and practiced for several years in North Carolina. At the age of 23, he was elected to the Legislature of his native State, but his inclination and his earnest religious convictions led him to devote himself to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was accordingly, after suitable preparation, ordained in 1827 by Bishop RAVENSCROFT, of North Carolina. He officiated for a brief period in New-Haven, Conn., as assistant to Dr. HARRY CROSWELL, and, in 1829, he became assistant minister of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, of which Bishop WHITE was Rector. Early in 1831 he became Rector of St. Stephen's Church in this City, which position he resigned at the close of the year. He was then called to St. Thomas' Church, of which he continued Rector until 1843.

At the General Convention of 1835, Dr. HAWKS was appointed to the Missionary Bishopric of the Southwest, at the same time that Bishop KEMPER was put in charge of the Northwest; but no provision being made for his support he declined the appointment. Having been requested to act as historiographer of the American Episcopal Church, Dr. HAWKS went to England and obtained copies of a number of important papers relating to the early history of Episcopacy in America. In 1837 he founded the *New-York Review*, in connection with Dr. HENRY. About the same date he founded St. Thomas' Hall, Flushing, L. I., a school intended for the special benefit of the sons of the clergy, but in a few years the institution was closed on account of financial difficulties. In the Autumn of 1843 Dr. HAWKS removed to Mississippi, of which Diocese he was elected Bishop, but the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, assembled at the Convention of 1844, offered strong opposition. Dr. HAWKS made an eloquent and forcible speech in vindication of himself, and the whole matter was referred back to the Diocese of Mississippi, which expressed its entire confidence in Dr. HAWKS, but he declined accepting the Bishopric. At the close of 1844 he removed to New-Orleans, where he became Rector of Christ Church. He remained in this position five years, during which he was elected President of the University of Louisiana. At the request of his friends in New-York he returned here in 1849, a sum of $15,000 having been raised and presented to him, by using which he extricated himself from his pecuniary embarressments. He now became Rector of the Church of the Mediator, which was soon after merged in Calvary Church. Dr. HAWKS then became Rector of Calvary. In 1854 he was elected Bishop of Rhode Island but declined the appointment. In [illegible] he left Calvary Church, having accepted the Rectorship of a Church in Baltimore, but he was Metropolitan by habit, and he gravitated to New-York, the more appropriate sphere for his peculiar talents. He returned to this City about a year ago and organized a new Church.

On the 4th inst. Dr. HAWKS officiated at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, of which chapel he was to be the pastor. He was then in very poor health, and was scarcely able to support himself while he laid the corner-stone of the building, and made a few appropriate remarks to those present on the occasion.

In the great assemblies of the Protestant Episcopal Church—both in the General and Diocesan Conventions—Dr. HAWKS was regarded with profound respect; even those who differed in opinion with him on the issues of the day deferred to his better judgment and his extensive knowledge on matters pertaining to ecclesiastical polity. His memory was well stored with the annals of the Church, and while others occupied time in research, he usually brought out the citations with a clearness, distinctness and accuracy which gave him rank as a sound authority. Under these circumstances, it was no wonder that the intelligence of his death should fall upon the Convention now in session as an afflictive dispensation, and the promptness with which that body paid its tribute to his worth, in the resolutions which were adopted yesterday, was due to his memory. Outside of his Church relations, Dr. HAWKS differed materially with other men on many subjects, but he never failed to bear himself toward his adversaries with dignity, and with an exalted proof of scholarship which commanded the respect and admiration of all. His life was one of usefulness, and his is another name added to the catalogue on the grand cenotaph of time which points our remembrance to the men who have lived to make the world wiser and better than they found it.

Dr. HAWKS' contributions to literature and sience have been numerous. Among his most important works are "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States," "Egypt and its Monuments," "Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church." He also translated "The Antiquities of Peru," and has edited "The Official and other State papers of the late Major Alexander Hamilton," "The Romance of Biography," "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography," and under the pseudonym of "Uncle Philip" several volumes of juvenile works. It is understood that he had several works in preparation at the time of his death.

George M. Snow.

The editorial fraternity will regret to learn that GEORGE M. SNOW died yesterday, of disease of the heart, at his residence, in Madison-avenue, in this City, at the age of 55. Mr. SNOW was a native of Boston, but came to this City many years since. When the *Tribune* was started in the Spring of 1841, or soon afterward, Mr. SNOW was engaged as its commercial and financial editor. He continued in active work in that department until about three years since, when he made a tour in Europe for the restoration of his health. The result was not favorable, and he was an invalid at intervals up to the time of his decease. He leaves a family of grown-up daughters.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.—Mme. RISTORI made her *début* before a Brooklyn audience last night at the Academy of Music. Brooklyn is noted for the beauty of its ladies and the intelligence of its men. The surpassing brilliancy of its audiences has often been the theme of metropolitan envy and comment. Last night the City of Churches did its best and utmost to welcome and honor the great tragedienne whose desire for its indorsement was made known on this occasion by the presentation of her celebrated *rôle* of *Medea*. The spacious Academy was thronged from footlight to amphitheatre with the best elements of the city's population, among whom the RISTORI fever has raged quite as fiercely as in this City since her arrival. The welcome extended to the lady when she first appeared at the back of the stage in the tableau so familiar to all, was hearty and genuine—much more hearty and quite as genuine as that which greeted her at the French Theatre here. The play of "Medea" is not one that commends itself especially to the sensitive *morale* of the City of Brooklyn; nor of any other. The intensity of a woman's love is sometimes quite as unpleasant as the extremity of her hate, and neither unbalanced is particularly desirable at any time. A tinge of common sense occasionally, a little touch of natural affection does more to make one's home a desirable place of retreat than any quantity of effervescent passion, or the simple reason that placidity is preferable to porcupinity—porcupinity being the condition to which effervescent passion frequently attains. We doubt if any ordinary American audience can sympathize with *Medea* in her extravagant love for *Jason*—certainly none can in her demonstrative determination to give the faithless *Jason* a gratuitous passage to the infernal regions. Mad. RISTORI as *Medea* has to overcome the natural prejudice which every man has against "scenes," and that still more natural disbelief of every woman that such affairs occur. That she is able to do this proves her power as an artist—her supremacy as an actress.

The performance last night was not essentially different from that which we have seen at the French Theatre. The stage is much larger, and the scenery, by CALYO, is infinitely better than that at the New-York house. The applause was hearty and discriminating, and we doubt if Mad. RISTORI has at any time appeared with more satisfaction to herself—certainly not to her auditors—than on this occasion. She was called out after each act and greeted with storms of applause.

The second performance will be on Tuesday next—the play, "Mary Stuart."

MR. PROCTOR IN BROOKLYN.—Under the management of Messrs. STUART & TAYLEURE, Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, supported by an excellent company, will make his first appearance before a Brooklyn audience this evening, at the Academy of Music.

MARETZEK'S TROUPE.—The artists of MARETZEK's troupe are gradually making their appearance. Yesterday Signor BARAGLI, the tenor, arrived by the *Ville de Paris*, and it is to be hoped he will sing on the first opera night in Brooklyn, by which that festive City would have its triumph over Gotham completed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Army Officers Presented to Queen Emma—The National Union State Committee of California—The Oregon Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Gen. HALLECK and a large number of army officers were formally presented to Queen EMMA last night. She was afterward serenaded by the Second United States Artillery Band.

The National Union State Central Committee yesterday issued an address to the people of California which states the importance of the issue between the President and Congress, and the effect which the action of the people before the meeting of Congress will exercise upon it; believes the action of the Congressional majority subversive of the objects of a Republican Government; reviews the attitude of parties at the outbreak of the rebellion; shows that the President is logically carrying out the policy which Mr LINCOLN inaugurated and which quelled the rebellion, and asserts that California is especially interested in the speedy settlement of the question at issue; recommends the immediate formation of clubs and County Committees throughout the State to give effective support to the President's policy, and invites the coöperation of all who favor the views of the address and who desire to see California in harmony with the National Union Party.

The Oregon Legislature met yesterday in joint Convention, balloted nine times for Senator, and adjourned without effecting a choice.

VIRGINIA.

Robert Ould Elected State Senator.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Sept. 27.

ROBERT OULD, formerly of Washington, and during the war Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, was elected to the State Senate to-day, from this city. His competitor was JOHN TYLER, Jr., son of the ex-President.

The St. Lawrence County Fair.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, Sept 27.

Gov. FENTON and suite, GEORGE CURTIS, Collector of this port, and several other prominent gentlemen, were present to-day, at the St. Lawrence County Fair, now open at Canton.

Methodist Centennial Celebration.

NORWICH, Conn, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Methodist Centennial Celebration here yesterday was attended by one thousand people. Dr [illegible], of the Wesleyan University, presided [illegible] speakers were Gov. [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 27.

GEN. DIX AND THE FRENCH MISSION.

Up to a late haur this evening no intelligence had been received from Gen. DIX with reference to his acceptance or declination of the French mission. It was freely reported on the street to-day that he had accepted it, but there was no authority for the rumor. There has not been time for a reply in the ordinary course of the mails since the appointment was sent him. It is understood here that Gen. DIX has qualified as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York; but that does not debar him from the acceptance of the French mission, the appointment to which he was entirely ignorant of at the time of the receipt of the commission as Naval Officer.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS COUNSEL.

The *National Intelligencer* to-day says: "SAMUEL TYLER, Esq., of Maryland, one of the counsel of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, had an interview with the Attorney-General yesterday in regard to the trial of Mr. DAVIS. We have not heard what the result of the interview was, but suppose that it was in accordance with what we learn from the best source of information, viz.—that Judge UNDERWOOD and Chief-Justice CHASE have come to the conclusion that because of the legislation of the last Congress, the adjourned Court cannot be held next month; consequently, the case of Mr. DAVIS, with all others, must be postponed to a future day."

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CROPS.

In the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for September, now in press, will be found a digest of recent foreign official statements concerning cereals and cotton of especial interest to American producers. The imports of breadstuffs into Great Britain during the present year show an insignificant contribution from this country; but the acknowledged deficiency of the harvests of this season both in France and Great Britain promises a demand which will call forth, at remunerating prices, our surplus stores, which, fortunately, are sufficient to aid materially in equalizing the heavy balance of trade against us. In this connection, the following communication, bearing date Sept. 7, received through the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of State from United States Commercial Agent E. D. WEBSTER, will be read with interest:

"For the information of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the graingrowers of the United States, I have the honor to state that the harvest in none of the midland counties, if indeed in any part of England, will come up to the expectations that were entertained a few weeks ago. It will fall very largely short, both in quantity and in quality of the grain. Unfortunately for the farmers, just as they were about to commence the wheat harvest, severe rains set in, which have continued with very little interruption down to this time, and the weather is still threatening. The consequence is, that in all parts of the country the grain has been very seriously damaged, and in some places whole fields have been rendered nearly worthless for human food. The crop of sound wheat in England, I am told by well-informed persons, will not be above one half as much as that harvested last year. Very much of the wheat that will be harvested will be in the condition commonly described by our farmers as 'grown.' Other kinds of grain have also suffered very severely. In France and other portions of Europe the crops of wheat are also reported small."

It will be seen, says the report, that this country has already assumed its appropriate leading position in furnishing the cotton supply of European manufactories. The receipts of Great Britain in seven months of the present year were 1,017,856 bales of 400 lbs each, which is greatly in advance of those from India, and almost equal to the combined supply of all cotton exporting countries except the United States. A comparison of prices is suggestive of the continued and assured supremacy of United States cotton in the markets of the world. The imports from the United States in the six months from January to June, inclusive, are computed at $126,349,855 for 904,704 bales, or 34½ cents per pound, while all other imports averaged but 27 cents, and India cotton but 22 cents.

An interesting feature in the present report is the assumption of statistical relations with the South. The returns may not be sufficiently numerous to afford entirely accurate basis for estimates, but it is believed that fair approximations have been made. They make estimates of farm stock as compared with the numbers of 1860, as follows: Horses, 68 per cent.; mules, 70; cattle, 65; sheep, 80, and hogs 56 per cent. A table of the estimated numbers of farm stock of each of these States will be found interesting. It shows an actual increase in the sheep of Texas amounting to 20 per cent.

The county estimates of the probable cotton crop on the 1st of September were less confident for many reasons, and especially owing to the dangers to which the crop is liable in the future. A fair analysis, however, at that date, of the elementary estimates, will make up a grand estimate of about one million eight hundred thousand bales.

The estimates of the various farm crops warrant the assertion that the year has been one of remarkable fruitfulness. Of corn there will be more than a thousand millions of bushels. Although late fears of killing frosts have been realized only to a slight extent, yet the recently deluging rains have overflowed large acres of ripening corn in the West and retarded its maturity generally, arousing some apprehensions of inferior quality in that which is not fully matured.

THE NEW ARMY ORGANIZATION.

In response to the general anxiety among the applicants for positions in the reorganized army nothing further can be said than that the list of field appointments, though understood to be nearly completed, is not ready for announcement. The country will be glad to learn that under the careful supervision of Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT such selections are being made from the immense number of meritorious applicants as will insure the best officered army in the world. Every man will be of proven valor, efficiency and integrity, and his appointment will be on these grounds alone. No political views or influences having the slightest weight in the matter, the better a man's record the more certain will he be of securing a position, for the record of every officer selected is rigidly scrutenized.

NAVAL.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer *Mahaska*, from Tampico, *via* the Rio Grande and Galveston, at Pensacola on the 21st inst.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

Commander CUSHMAN, commanding the *Mahaska*, reports that American interests have not suffered by violence from either of the contending parties in Mexico, and that no vessels of war of the Imperialists had appeared off Tampico or the Rio Grande, and no apprehensions of a blockade were entertained.

THE CLAIM AGENTS.

The contest between the Paymaster-General and the claim agents is now before the Attorney-General for his opinion on the former's ruling, by which the claim agents were debarred from collecting the bounty under the recent act of Congress. The agents appealed to the Secretary of War, and that officer referred it to the Attorney-General.

FENIAN PRISONERS.

Information has been received to the effect that no person proved to be a native or naturalized citizen of the United States now remains in prison in Dublin under the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. Two or three are still held in custody for want of funds wherewith to pay their passage from Ireland.

Our Consul at Toronto writes that seven of the Fenian prisoners who were confined in jail there were discharged on the 13th inst., no evidence having been found that required their further detention. The names of those discharged are: Patrick O'Brien, John Lennan, James Webb, Daniel Foley, Thomas Davis and William Kirkland.

THE QUARANTINE AT HAVANA.

Our Consul General at Havana writes: The quarantine, or rather observation, is now reduced to five days for vessels from New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York, and three days for those coming from other ports of our Union, provided they come with clear bills of health, with all on board in good health, and that no sickness has occurred on the passage.

THE DELEGATION OF SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

Recently a delegation of prominent Southern business men, most of them cotton factors and planters, visited Washington to endeavor to obtain a modification of the existing rules and regulations under which cotton is transported to market, the revenue tax thereon paid, and its final shipment to domestic ports. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day referred the subject to the Attorney-General for his opinion in the premises.

SALE AND BUILDING OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Congress, at the late session, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell such of the revenue-cutters as are not adapted to the service. The Department will accordingly soon dispose at public sale of six of the steamers which were built in a manner more suitable for war than for the civil service. There will then remain nineteen revenue-cutter steamers—six of which are on the lakes—and nine sailing-cutters. The number of the latter is to be increased by eight—proposals for the building of which have been invited. Sailing vessels are to be employed only where they can render the requisite service, while their use will materially decrease the expenses of the service.

RESIGNED.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, known as the Auditor for the Post-office Department, resigned to-day, to take effect October 1, and HUGH J. ANDERSON of Maine was appointed to fill the vacancy.

REMOVALS.

There have been quite a number of changes made among the Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue since the President's return, but as the commissions are yet withheld their announcement is deemed premature.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Maine, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department; JOHN J. HUMPHREY, of Tennessee, Agent for the Indians of the Cherokee Agency.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Chief-Engineer MORTIMER KELLOGG, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to superintend the construction of the Government buildings at Bridgewater, Mass.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extra Session of the Legislature—Important Legislation—The Freedmen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1866.

The extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, called by the Governor to meet on the 4th inst., adjourned yesterday. The most important measure adopted is the act to declare the rights of persons heretofore known as slaves and as persons of color. It is popularly called the Civil Rights Bill. It is designed to so far adapt the laws of this State to those of the General Government as to put into operation the District Courts, which are to take cognizance of cases involving the rights of the freedmen. It provides that all persons heretofore known in law as slaves or free persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, to be affiants and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same, as white persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act or offence, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

This act brings under the authority and protection of law a class outside of the pale of law since the close of the war. Much good is expected from its operation; and the people seem to regard it as in an eminent degree both fit and timely, for disorder and violence were far too common throughout the State. The operation of these District Courts, (there are no counties in South Carolina,) it is hoped, by consistent and firm administration of equal justice, will go far to reëstablish order and suppress irregularities. Such at least seems to be the honest hope of the people who are earnest in their desire to suppress these irregularietis and to aid the Government in its reëstablishment of law and order.

Another act looks in the same direction—the establishment of a State Penitentiary. An appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was passed, as a nucleus upon which to commence operations, and to enable the State to set at work its convicts now in the prisons, together with such other labor as it may be able to command; these to be employed first in building the Penitentiary. A Commission has been appointed which is charged with the duties of selecting a site and negotiating its purchase. The work will be commenced as soon as a site is chosen. No choice has yet been made, but it is considered probable that it will be located in or very near Columbia. A fine site would be upon the canal along the river, just upon the corporate limits of the city.

To meet the financial difficulties of the State, this Legislature has not done a great deal. It has passed a bill, of which the effect is to postpone the civil docket of the courts from the Autumnal session in October to the Spring session in March, he criminal docket being the only business before the Courts at their session now about opening. This is regarded as an unfortunate measure, in that the relief it affords the debtor is only of a few months, and at a season of the year when his farm will yield him no money to meet the liabilities that must come down upon him next Spring.

It is generally understood that the Governor is but partially satisfied with the results of this extra session, from which so much was expected.

The general failure of the corn crop and the partial failure of the cotton, have cast a shade of gloom over most minds throughout the State.

Negroes continue to emigrate, mostly going westward. An agent for labor took with him from Greenville, of this State, to Florida, a squad of forty or fifty two weeks ago. This agent proposes to continue going from that point with emigrant freedmen once a month, or as often as he can get a sufficient number to move with. A good deal of interest is kept up there among the negroes, and hundreds talk of going as soon as their crops are all housed or sold. Higher wages are offered them in Florida, and in the West also, than can be paid by the planters in our mountain districts. Fifteen dollars a month is the offer that carries off so many from Greenville. There are comparatively few negroes in those upper districts, and there is very limited demand for that kind of labor there.

The Columbia and Hamburgh Railroad, that connects Columbia directly with Augusta, is being pushed on with some vigor. It is expected that it will be done by next Spring. WOOD.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Relation to Public Affairs.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 25th inst., contains a letter, occupying nearly three columns, from Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., of Galesburgh, Ill., to his brother, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in which the writer expresses views in opposition to those of the latter on the question of reconstruction, as given in his letter respecting the Cleveland Convention. After stating that this "whole letter implies the false assumption that there are some who are not in favor of speedily restoring the seceded States," the writer asserts that "it is not true that even the most Radical Republicans are opposed to the immediate restoration of true Republican States," whose spirit and principles are those of true Christian Democracy, based on the law of equality in rights and franchises. The discussion of this matter, and the statement of the characteristics of the "States," "to the restoration of which all true Republicans are inflexibly opposed," is continued at length. It is denied that there is any good reason to trust in "the generosity and magnanimity of Slavery-begotten aristocracies;" Congress is defended and eulogized at length, and President JOHNSON assailed as having "hated and dishonored loyalty, and not treason." The letter is personal, theological and political. Of a personal nature is the following paragraph:

"I have been led to the conclusion that, for some reason, what I cannot say, one portion of the truth of God has gained an unbalanced ascendency over your mind, made your theories of reconstruction one-sided and false. Nothing is more dangerous than divine truth thus unbalanced. It seems to speak with the authority of God, but it tends to bewilder and seduce. The truths that are thus one-sided and unbalanced in your mind, as it seems to me, are the duties of forgiveness, confidence in evil-doers, magnanimity, and overcoming evil with good. * * * The policy of forgiveness and of overcoming evil with good has its sphere. God uses that policy as our great example. But is there no place in his dealing with communities for penalty? Is there no sphere for the exercise of wrath? Is wrath against the enormities of guilty communities unchristian? Do we read of any higher wrath than the wrath of the Lamb against such? Is it not He who treads them in the great wine-press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God?"

The concluding portion is as follows:

"So far is it from being true that there is no danger of retrogression, that if the policy of JOHNSON prevails the South will have a balance of power, in connection with Northern allies, and by following his principles as to Congress up to their logical issues will be able to invalidate all the legislation of the war, restore Slavery, assume the rebel debt, and repudiate that of the nation.

If all States have an indefeasible right to representation; at all times, if all amendments to the Constitution should be initiated in a Congress composed of all the States to be valid; if the present Congress only assumes to be a Congress hanging on the outskirts of the Government, and all this JOHNSON and his partisans have taught, what surer premises are needed to lead logically to all the results which have been specified?

And are we to trust to the honor or moral integrity of those who, through perjury, initiated the rebellion, to avert the result? There is no safety but in a firm adherence to the fundamental principles of justice and honor. If we deviate from them God will make our sin our punishment.

If we believe that there is a God, and that as nations sow so shall they reap, if justice, honor and humanity are not mere empty names, let us not dare to do it."

KANSAS.

The National Union State Convention—Resolutions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1866.

The National Union State Convention met at Topeka. It was the ablest Convention that was assembled in this State for many years, while it has all that could be desired on the score of unanimity.

GEORGE A. COLTON, Esq., of Miami County, was chosen temporary Chairman, and took the chair amid some enthusiasm, which, having subsided, he addressed the members, thanking them for the honor conferred, and remarking that they had not met as Democrats or Republicans, but as a great national party, and claimed that the twenty-five States which were now represented in Congress, had no right to exclude the ten States considered out of the Union.

Maj. KETNER, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

W. C. McDOWELL, of Leavenworth, President.

He returned thanks for the honor conferred, and spoke of the issues involved in the coming Fall elections, and what he considered, in his view of the case, the true policy. The speech was a short but very able one, and was received with enthusiasm.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, The exigencies of the times, so startling that wise men fear revolution—so pregnant with the destiny of constitutional government, that patriotism and statesmanship alike tremble for the future—so alarming that the fundamental principles of our Republican Government are in danger of being disowned and repudiated, and substituted by the caprice of revenge and the madness of fanaticism—demand of all who love the Constitution and the Government of our fathers, that in a spirit of patriotism which places our country and our cherished institutions above party, they should earnestly and zealously labor for the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we heartily indorse the resolutions and address of the National Union Convention that met at Philadelphia.

2. That inasmuch as the war is over, and peace is again restored to our recently distracted country; and inasmuch as the blood and treasure expended by those who cherished the union of the States, and the supremacy of the Constitution, were poured out so freely in vindication of constitutional government, it becomes the bounden duty of all good men to see to it that the great sacrifices of the war were not made in vain, but that the triumph of our arms become the triumph of those great principles of government bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

3. That in the great crisis of our country, growing out of the disagreement between Congress and the Administration, we heartily indorse the policy of President JOHNSON, in his manly defence of the Constitution and the Union, against the assaults of a partisan Congress and a fanatical party to destroy the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers.

4. That it is the constitutional right of every State in the Union, through its loyal representatives in both Houses of Congress, to participate in the national legislation, subject alone to the right of each House to judge of the election and qualification of its members; and that States cannot legally be disfranchised or punished for the actions of any of their citizens.

5. That inasmuch as the Southern States lately in rebellion have repealed their ordinances of secession, repudiated the so-called Confederate debt and accepted the Constitutional Amendments abolishing slavery throughout the jurisdiction of the United States—the continued refusal of Congress, through its session of eight months, to recognize the right of Congressional representation to ten States in the Union and subject to the Constitution, is at war with the genius and spirit of our institutions and revolutionary in its character.

6. That the war has definitely settled the question that the right of secession is a political heresy, and that no State or combination of States can throw off their primal allegiance to the General Government, and that the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, ordinances and statutes of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. That the officers and soldiers of the war have our unfeigned thanks for their patriotic defence of the Union, and their glorious triumphs in the conflict of arms; and with them we join in denouncing the meanness of Congress in voting to its members an increase of pay at the rate of $33 per day, while voting to the soldiers who periled their lives for the Union, a bounty of only $50 for two years' services in fighting for the Union.

8. That the prodigality, corruption and imbecility of the present officials of this State merits and ought to receive the severest reprobation of the honest, tax-ridden people of the State.

9. That we condemn the criminal conduct of the present Executive in neglecting or refusing to extend the protection of the State to the hardy pioneers of our Western borders against Indian hostilities and savage barbarities daily and notoriously committed against them.

10. That in its revolutionary action the Congress of the United States, demanding, as a condition precedent to the right of representation, the recognition of negro equality and negro suffrage, has promulgated a dogma abhorrent to the feelings of the American people, and arrogated to itself a power that under the Constitution belongs exclusively to the States; and that we, in opposition to the real policy of the Radicals, declare our unalterable determination to oppose negro suffrage in the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That we believe that the real interests of the United States and of this State require that none but loyal men should hold the places of trust and power in the Government, and that therefore the Federal officials in this State who are engaged in slandering the Administration, and abusing the Government, should be removed from official positions and their places filled by loyal men.

Resolved, That we profoundly sympathize with the Irish people in their great national woes, in their deep devotion to their fatherland, and in their determination to restore its lost liberties; and, as a party, we are in favor of such modification of the Neutrality Laws of the United States as will contribute to and hasten that end.

The following ticket was placed in the field:

For Governor, James L. McDowell. Lieut.-Governor, Capt. J. R. McClure. Secretary of State, M. Quigg. Attorney-General, Col. Ross Burnes. State Treasurer, J. S. Walker. Auditor, N. A. Goss. Superintendent Public Instruction, James Bond. Chief Justice, Nelson Cobb. Member of Congress, C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott.

The Convention was a success in every particular, and a good ticket has been placed in the field. There will be a daily paper issued here on the 1st of October in support of the policy of the Administration. It will be ably edited. PRESCOTT & HUME are old printers. TULLAHAN, the editor, has been a correspondent for the Missouri *Republican*. FRONTIER.

NEW-YORK.

Renomination of Hon. John A. Griswold—His Speech Accepting the Nomination.

The telegraph has already reported the renomination for Congress of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy. In his speech accepting the nomination, after remarking upon the terms Conservative and Radical, he alluded to the great crime committed by those lately in rebellion, and asked "if the conditions proposed by the Congress of the United States are not just and liberal—nay, magnanimous? Could anything less be asked of those who had to the utmost extent of their means and strength endeavored to destroy the Government which they, with us, were bound to protect as our common heritage?"

He proceeded: "For one I am in favor, under all circumstances and on all occasions, of extending the jurisdiction of the United States Government to its citizens wherever found; and if the State or local authorities fail to accomplish what is necessary for the protection of the person and property of the citizen, I would have the strong arm of the Government put forward in his behalf. We need not be told that State and local authorities are sufficient for this. The incidents of outrage and oppression which have almost daily occurred throughout the South within the few months last past, furnish evidence of historic record to the contrary; and without detaining you to recite them, I will take as an illustration the recent outrages at New-Orleans. Gen. BAIRD, military commander in the absence of SHERIDAN, in his official report to the department, says: 'Making all allowances for human depravity, I could not have conceived such atrocious cruelty as was perpetrated by the civil authorities of the city.' I say distinctly that, no matter whether the man be white or black, the Government is bound to protect him as one of the citizens; and it was for this that the first clause of the Constitutional Amendment was adopted."

He then reviewed the different clauses of the Constitutional Amendment, and said:

"As between the terms thus hurriedly alluded to, and those proposed by the President of the United States, the people are to decide. The issue is a simple one, and I feel I should insult the intelligence of such an audience as this, by attempting argument upon the question. It is due from me to say, however, to you, gentlemen, who are the representatives of my constituents in this county, that if you desire that terms of reconstruction or readjustment shall be proposed more liberal in their character, with fewer provision for protection in the future, then I say you must select some other person than myself to represent you in Congress. For one, either as a member of Congress or as a citizen, in the light of past dangers, and in the anticipation of future evils, I will never consent to turn over the control and destinies of this country to those who, during its long years of war, both North and South, have stood up as its active and avowed enemies."

Twenty-eighth Congressional District of New-York—The Two Republican Candidates Requested to Withdraw.

The Rochester *Democrat* of the 20th inst. contains the following petition, numerously signed by citizens of the several towns comprising the district:

Hon. Roswell Hart and Lewis Selye, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the Union Republican Party, deeply regretting the division which has been made in the party by nominating therefrom two candidates for Congress in this district, which imminently endangers the success of either, and desirous of healing the division, and to insure harmony, union and success in this Congressional District, so vitally important in order to sustain and vindicate before the people the Congressional policy of reconstruction, do therefore respectfully request that both of your names be withdrawn by mutual agreement as candidates, and that some other person be put in nomination, on whom the whole party can heartily unite.

Any satisfactory arrangement which will produce the result desired will be acceptable to those who prefer country to the good of the party, and the national honor to personal aggrandizement.

GEORGIA.

Ratification Meeting in Taylor County.

A meeting of citizens of Taylor County, Ga., was held at Butler, Sept. 20, and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The war between the different sections of the United States, which has lately closed, was a practical demonstration of the permanent Union of the States, from which no one of them can withdraw, and the Southern States having in good faith accepted the result with its necessary consequences, and this meeting being desirous of expressing its acquiescence therein, &c.,

Resolved, That we heartily wish for a speedy restoration of the Union with all its members unimpaired, including the right of all the States to representation, the equal and just distribution of the favors and burdens of the Government and the cultivation of a spirit of forgiveness for the past, and of political, commercial and social intercourse for the future.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the efforts of the Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, to restore the Union in its ancient vigor and purity, and that we will coöperate with men from the North, South, East and West for this purpose.

Resolved, That we approve, so far as we are advised, of the action of the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, and assure that body that (many of us having been officers and soldiers in the Southern army) we feel safe in the hands of brave soldiers, let them hail from whatever section they may.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to our thanks for his efforts to restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution, and we commend his wise and conciliatory measures to patriotic men North and South; and we express our contempt for the puny efforts to insult him which were made during his late tour by those who are still trying to continue a state of war and disorder.

MARYLAND.

Conservative Legislative Convention in the First District—Resolutions Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the Conservative Convention of the First Legislative District of Maryland was held in Baltimore Sept. 25. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the President and Gov. SWANN; declaring that the proper limitation of the period of labor, known as the "Eight-hour System," is essential to the moral and intellectual advancement of the industrial classes, and will best reconcile the interests of labor and capital, and urging upon the General Assembly the passage of such laws as will most effectually insure its general recognition. The following were also adopted:

1. That the Government of the United States was conceived in wisdom, adopted in an enlightened and liberal spirit of compromise, recognizing the full and just equality of the States and the people thereof as the only rightful source of political power; that the States, by the highest acts of sovereignty and in the most solemn manner, ordained the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law in all things therein expressed, and we still hold and cherish it as the best hope of our country and the surest bond of our honorable and enduring Union. Patriotic duty and self-preservation alike demand of all to lay aside past differences, and unite to save it unmarred from the revolutionary and dangerous designs of the sectional Radical majority of the present Congress, who seek to subvert it, weaken and destroy the States, and set up upon their ruins a central despotism. That we honor and will to the end support and sustain our worthy President, ANDREW JOHNSON, in his struggles to uphold the principles of our Government and the Constitution thereof.

That for our State we are in favor of a just system of laws that will secure to the colored people full and ample protection in person and in property, but we protest against their admission to the ballot-box as a dangerous experiment, well calculated to engender discord and bring on a war of races, in which the black man must be the greatest sufferer. We are, therefore, impelled by the highest considerations of humanity to disapprove the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as leading to that result.

WISCONSIN.

Third Congressional District—The Conservative Candidate and Resolutions.

The Conservative and Democratic Convention for the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin, which met at Mineral Point, Sept. 19, and nominated Hon. NOAH H. VIRGIN for Congress, adopted the following resolutions, in addition to two thanking the soldiers and the sailors for their achievements during the war, and condemning Congress for failing to make an appropriation to pay the additional bounties:

1. That we recognize in the resolutions and address of the Philadelphia National Union Convention a faithful and complete declaration of those principles which must be acted upon by the Government in all its departments, to the end that the Union of the States may be fully restored and maintained for all time, and that we heartily indorse the same.

2. That we unite with all who desire the perpetuity of republican institutions in the United States, and regard the union of the States under the Constitution as the only sure guarantee of the permanency of the Government, to coöperate with us in our efforts to maintain, against the spirit of fanaticism abroad in the land, a policy of reconstruction which recognizes the dignity and equality of all the States, and their right to representation in Congress by loyal men.

3. That Senator DOOLITTLE and others who have shown themselves capable, at their country's call, of rising above partisan interests, are eminently entitled thereto to the respect and gratitude of the American people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wendell Phillips on the Impeachment of the President.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The House of Representatives is urged to impeach President JOHNSON. We add our voice to the demand. There are abundant reasons for the measure, and the need of it is self-evident. If the present emergency does not demand a recurrence of this constitutional method of protection, it is impossible to conceive one which would.

But we hold impeachment of little or no value, indeed useless, unless the House, when it lays its articles of impeachment before the Senate, demands that Mr. JOHNSON be suspended from the exercise of his functions, and that —— —— act as President until Mr. JOHNSON is acquitted, or, in any other result of the trial, until the next Presidential term commences.

Without this the constitutional provision for impeachment of the Executive is a sham. As it is, the remedy is wholly unattainable in ordinary circumstances. But if the impeached President, unlike other accused and impeached officers, is to be allowed to carry on his illegal schemes while on trial, and until the Senate pronounces him guilty, the whole provision is worse than useless. The true rule undoubtedly is that when —— —— of the House of Representatives pronounces the President guilty of grave misconduct, and offers to the Senate evidence of its accusation, the incumbent ceases to have the right to exercise his office until acquitted. This is the only construction that leaves any value in the constitutional clause; and when we remember how powerful the Executive must always be to prevent any action against himself by the House, we see there can be no danger in recognizing it as the constitutional rule, although no express provision for it is made in that instrument.

Further still, we urge on the Thirty-ninth Congress before it adjourns, it provide by law for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March, 1867. As the Constitution now stands, the Fortieth Congress will not assemble till December, 1867, thus leaving the whole term from March 4 to December 4 of that year for the President to plot treason uncontrolled by Congress. This should never be allowed. The Constitution gives Congress the power to remedy it. Let there be no neglect to exercise this power and save the nation from this peril.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A Speech by the Late President Lincoln.

In the course of a speech at a political meeting in Philadelphia on Sept. 25, Mr. FORNEY read a speech which he said was made by President LINCOLN in 1864, and which had never before been published. The circumstances, as he narrated them, were, that early in 1864 a Committee waited upon Mr. LINCOLN for the purpose of presenting to him certain resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the Union League of Philadelphia, demanding at the hands of the National Convention his renomination for the Presidency. The speech of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. FORNEY said, was taken down by the reporters in full, but never published. The report of the speech is as follows:

I suppose all men are more or less selfish, and I do not suppose that I am an exception to the rule. I very freely acknowledge that this manifestation—of which I heard some time ago, and which is now formally presented to me—of the confidence of the Union League of Philadelphia, is very grateful to my feelings. If it should extend to the presentation of what is similar to it by the whole nation, it would, by its comparatively greater size, be still more grateful to my feelings. When this is said, so far as personal and selfish considerations are concerned, all is said that is pleasant to me in the light of being here four years more. It is a situation which has been to me one of painful anxiety and toil far beyond anything I had ever before conceived of. Having said this much in regard to the mere selfishness of the matter and the personality of the matter, I will state briefly what I suppose to be the duty of every true man in the country, myself included, and that is to do whatever he can that will best advance the great cause of saving our country. Now, I shall shrink from nothing that shall appear to me to be required for that object. I shall not shrink from another man's nomination for the Presidency with any greater hesitation than I would from my own. If it shall be made to appear in any way that the elements upon which the salvation of the country is to depend can be better combined by dismissing me, the country can have no difficulty in getting rid of me. On the contrary, I suppose I need not hesitate to say here that, if it shall appear that the best way of concentrating and consolidating the forces upon the salvation of the country is to depend on using me further, I can say I do not shrink from it. Now, I do not know that it is best to publish this; but, after what has been said to me, I could not avoid making it public. It is easy to misconstrue. It is easy to say I am in the field openly for the Presidency—canvassing for it. I hope I am not. I do not think it is good for the country that it should be so construed and understood. I am sure, here to-night, in the presence of you gentlemen and the Almighty, that there is not one act that I am conscious of having done that looked to this end for myself—that looked to any personal end. I think a man should, in times like these, so keep himself as to be conscious that whatever he has done in this high position, and especially in these extraordinarily difficult times, he has done only for the good of the country. I am sure I have done no more than this, and I am sure I will try and remain so. This is not a very long speech, but I have nothing more to say.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* publishes the Constitution of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. The following is its "Declaration of Principles:"

SECTION 1. The soldiers of the Volunteer Army of the United States, during the rebellion of 1861–'65, actuated by the impulses and convictions of patriotism and of eternal right, and combined in the strong bonds of fellowship and unity by the toils, the dangers and the victories of a long and vigorously waged war, feel themselves called upon to declare, in definite form of words and in determined coöperative action, those principles and rules which should guide the earnest patriot, the enlightened freeman and the Christian citizen of the Republic in his course of action, and to agree upon those plans and laws which should govern them in a united and systematic working method, with which, in some measure, shall be effected the preservation of the grand results of the war, the fruits of their labor and toil, so as to benefit the deserving and worthy.

SEC. 2. The results which are designated to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

1. The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together, with the strong cords of love and affection, the comrades in arms of many battles, sieges and marches.

2. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance.

3. To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans, and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers.

4. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or misfortune.

5. For the establishment and defence of the late soldiery of the United States, morally, socially and politically with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

Article II—Qualification of Members.

SEC. 1. Recruits presented for enlistment in the Grand Army of the Republic shall be honorably discharged soldiers of the United States Volunteer or Regular army, and shall exhibit their discharges on enlistment, or shall produce satisfactory evidence of having been honorably discharged. No soldier who has been convicted by court-martial of desertion, or any other infamous crime, shall be eligible to membership.

Extreme Measures and Extreme Talk.

From the Springfield Republican.

Some of the best disposed of the Southern people are alarmed by the present political aspect in the North. They think that if the Republicans show increased strength in all the elections, as in those of Maine and Vermont, Congress will adopt a policy of extreme severity toward the South, and that the fearful threats of such men as BUTLER, STEVENS and BROWNLOW will be executed. Perhaps some moderate men in the North may share in these fears. FORNEY goes so far in his Pennsylvania speeches as to threaten the South with war if the pending Constitutional Amendment is not adopted, and to say that the late war was but child's play to that which is to come; that the Northern army will march not to revenge but to extirpate, and much more of the same sort. It may give some degree of reassurance to the Southern people to notice that *this fierce talk comes from the non-combatants and unlucky Generals of the North—not from those who won the victories of the war*. They should also know that although there is always and everywhere an unthinking crowd to applaud extravagant and violent words, *when it comes to action the people of the North are governed by reason, not by passion*. If the declared purpose of such reckless stump speakers as BUTLER, BROWNLOW and FORNEY should be put forward as the policy of any party in the North it would go to decay almost as rapidly as did the incipient party of the President. And when Congress reassembles, sustained by the Fall elections in its general purpose of securing the rights of all classes in the South, *we believe it will be inclined to a just and liberal policy, and that it will listen to no suggestions of vengeance, confiscation or disfranchisement.*

What the South has reason to expect, if the offered basis of restoration, the Constitutional Amendment, is rejected, is the substitution for it of an amendment going straight to what this only aims at indirectly, the establishment of equal suffrage. We do not say the South has reason to fear this, because it is not a thing to be feared. It is one of the things certain to come, in the progress of events, with the elevation of the emancipated class. If the Southern people, desire to keep in their own hands the determination of the time and conditions of impartial suffrage, *they can do so by consenting to the equalization of the representative basis*. If they choose to reject this they need have no fears of FORNEY'S threat of invasion with an army of bummers, nor of any other act of insane violence on the part of Congress or the people of the North, but they may expect to see both advance to the demand for equal suffrage as the ultimatum of adjustment, and take their stand immovably on that line.

Anti-Rent and Politics.

From the Troy Whig, Sept. 25.

In Albany County Anti-Rentism is likely to prove an active and important element in this Fall's political campaign. In this county, where it has repeatedly made Judges, State Senators, Assemblymen, Sheriffs, Congressmen and other officers it is pretty essentially played out as a political element. Most of the "tenants" have bought off the claims of landlords and now own their farms in fee simple. Under the old manorial leases the occupants of lands were bound to so many days' services to the patroon or his successors as part of the conditions of holding their lands. The tenants now take the somewhat novel ground that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery also abolishes these leases—for emancipation abrogated all "involuntary servitude." They say that this enforced servitude to the patroon was "involuntary" and of the same nature as slavery. This nice point is to be determined in the Courts. In Albany County, the lawyers of the tenants, Ex-Senator COLVIN and Ex-District-Attorney BINGHAM, both strong Republican politicians, have not been idle in presenting this view to their numerous clients, and in pressing upon them the debt of gratitude they owe the Republican Party for the Constitutional Amendment, which "emancipated" not only the blacks but themselves. Another thing that will tend to throw the Anti-Rent vote for the Republicans is the fact that the leading landlords of Albany County are also leading Democrats, viz: PETER CAGGER and Col. CHURCH. The Anti-Renters held a County Convention on Saturday last, which was very largely attended, and Assemblymen and County Officers were put in nomination. Trouble is aprehended from the Anti-Renters. The *Knickerbocker* says:

"We understand that Col. CHURCH intends this week to procure warrants against the parties who invaded the farm of JACOB HAINES last week, and drove off his men by means of force. When this is done a military expedition will have to be ordered out to aid the civil authorities in serving their processes. Unless a military expedition is organized the civil authorities will be resisted. The Anti-Renters are now well organized and disciplined. They possess arms and ammunition, and will fight. They proved this by their action last week, when they appeared fully armed and equipped, under the leadership of PALMER GALLUP, and took possession of the HAINES farm. The day before they were firing their pieces all the afternoon a short distance from HAINES'. When they arrived on the ground some of them exhibited a strong disposition to fire on the house and Col. CHURCH'S men, who were inside. It is said that men have been secured and are daily in service, seeking the life of Col. CHURCH. How true this is, we cannot say. We hardly think they are so debased."

REOPENING OF THE ANTI-RENT WAR.—The anti-rent war has broken out afresh, and threatens a desperate fight between the belligerent Helderbergers and the military, who are already "ordered to the rout." The situation since the last military expedition has been simply as follows: By that expedition the anti-renters in possession of property claimed by Col. CHURCH were dispossessed, and the agents of the Colonel have since held the property, subject, however, to frequent raids from the squatters and warlike threats and demonstrations on the border. Monday the threats were carried into execution. One hundred and fifty armed men, well organized, advanced upon the farms held possession of by Col. CHURCH'S men. An advance guard was sent to the front to notify those in possession to quit. They did not heed the threats of the "advance," but when they saw the "main body" moving down upon them they began to realize the condition of affairs. Still they held on, and it was by force that they were obliged to vacate. There were but five of Col. CHURCH'S men in possession. These were terribly abused by the anti-renters. They were knocked about and beaten unmercifully, with clubs and sticks. One of them, MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, sustained a fractured collar bone. Others also sustained severe injuries. The effects which Col. CHURCH'S men had about the premises were huddled together in an old wagon and drawn down the hill, while a squad of the anti-renters drove Col. CHURCH'S men down at the point of long poles, with which they would occasionally welt them. All were driven to the foot of the mountain, and the anti-renters again returned to headquarters. Col. CHURCH'S men were obliged to return to Albany. The Worth Guards and Capt. ANDREWS' company of the Twenty-eighth Regiment have been ordered out, and will leave for the seat of war Friday.—*Troy Times, Sept. 26.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN A GREENPOINT OIL REFINERY.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the still-house belonging to the Sterling Oil Works, on Newtown Creek, Greenpoint, took fire from the accidental breaking of a glass gauge, which allowed some vapor to escape. The flames soon filled the building, which was of brick and only recently constructed. The men employed in the place had barely time to save themselves. By 1 o'clock the building was completely gutted, and shortly afterward the roof fell in. But for the prompt assistance rendered by a propeller on the creek and the Williamsburgh firemen, an immense amount of property would have been destroyed, as there were some 1,500 barrels of crude oil on the premises, and the residences in the neighborhood are principally frame. Mr. E. S. STOKES, proprietor of the works, loses about $3,500; no insurance on the property destroyed. On that which escaped destruction a policy for $8,000 was held.

DROPPED DOWN DEAD.—A woman, named THERESA MILLER, residing at No. 145 Greene-street, New-York, dropped down and expired about 6:30 o'clock last evening, in the yard rear of the premises No. 144 Grand-street, E. D. Mrs. MILLER was on a visit to a friend residing at the place named when she came to her untimely end. She was a native of Germany, was about 35 years of age, and appeared to be in good health during the afternoon. Death was probably the result of appoplexy.

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. *Advertisement.*

Why How You Talk!

Says a lady customer to one of their agents: "It's a charming little machine—that Willcox & Gibbs; it runs so easily and so quietly." "Oh! yes, madam," says the double-thread agent, "but then *it is only a single thread*; and a *single thread* machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them, and she does all her sewing on it, and would not exchange it for any other machine in the world." "That may be so; she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, madam, those single-thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!"—See "Report" of the "Grand Trial" at Island Park, where the falsity of those charges was *proved*—by *practical* tests—and the fact was fully established, that the work done on the Willcox & Gibbs is handsomer, stronger, less liable to rip, and every way better than work done on a lock-stitch machine.—*Advertisement.*

Where Shall we Spend the Day?

Is a question invariably asked by our country friends on their arrival in this City, and almost invariably we reply (being desirous of their receiving a full share of pleasure from their visit,) "If you wish to be amused, instructed, and the children delighted, go to BARNUM'S MUSEUM; for the small sum of 30 cents you see a collection of animate and inanimate curiosities, comprising over 200,000 specimens, beside a splendid entertainment in the Lecture Room, the whole affording a day of recreation worth ten times the price of admission."

[*Advertisement.*]

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills.—The great female remedy, prepared only for a legitimate purpose, are the only genuine female pills extant. They are the only safe and effective medicine for disorders of females. A discriminating public has pronounced them the "Ladies' Friend." Sold by all druggists and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire Proof Safes, Burglar Proof Vault, &c.; also, large assortment second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs. Mrs. S. FRITH.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, No. 506 Broadway. The best family machine, using a straight needle and shuttle. Also, large machines for all manufacturing purposes.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Company's First Premium Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest Premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHAPIN—ENDICOTT.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, SAMUEL F. CHAPIN, M. D., of Auburn, Cal., to MARIA ENDICOTT, daughter of John Endicott, New-York.

FREEMAN—MORRELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, at the house of the bride's father, LORRAINE C. FREEMAN to MARIETTE, youngest daughter of John D. Morrell, Esq., all of this City.

HOWELL—COX.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, Mr. JOHN J. HOWELL to Miss MINA COX, all of New-York City.

HARREUS—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. E. Dame, Newtown, L. I., by Rev. T. D. Frazer, CHARLES A. HARREUS to Miss SUSIE, youngest daughter of George Miller, Esq., all of Stapleton, S. I. No cards.

MATTESON—DOW.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the house of the bride, Peekskill, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., WILLIAM H. MATTESON, of New-York, to JANE AUGUSTELLA, daughter of the late Augustus F. Dow, of this City.

STEPHENS—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, ANSON P. STEPHENS to CATHERINE AUGUSTA, daughter of John N. Taylor, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEELY—SCOFIELD.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, by Rev. L. S. Weed, GEORGE W. SEELY, of New-York, to LILIE A., daughter of Philo Scofield, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BUCKMAN.—At her residence, No. 96 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 27, MARY J. LEAR, wife of Ira Buckman, Jr., aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, L. I. The remains will be taken to Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church at that place. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BAILEY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 27, LIZZIE S., daughter of Nathan J. Bailey, and granddaughter of the late Ralph Mead, aged 23 years.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) 28th inst., at the residence of Joel Muchmore, Esq., on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 8¼ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BARKALOW.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, DANIEL BARKALOW, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral at 1:30 P. M. from the First Presbyterian Church at Paterson on Friday, the 28th inst. Relatives will attend at his late residence, No. 15 Clark-st., at 1 o'clock. Erie train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M.

CANDA.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 27, CHARLES CANDA, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 224 2d-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Service at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., at 1½ o'clock.

ELDER.—In Princetown, Schenectady County, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 21, aged 30 years, CATHERINE ELDER, daughter of Dr. A. Elder.

GILBERT.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 27, Mrs. MARY ANN CHANDLER, widow of the late Newton Gilbert.

The friends of the family and of her sister, Miss E. W. Chandler, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 465 Hudson-st., on Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

HAWKS.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D., in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2½ P. M. The clergy will meet at his late residence, No. 58 East 22d-st., at 2 P. M.

HAIGHT.—At Mount Vernon, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of the late Jotham S. Haight, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to meet carriages, in waiting at the New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Greenwood.

HENRY.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, EMILIE A. COX, wife of the late Thomas S. Henry, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the House of Prayer on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

JOSEPH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, SOLOMON I. JOSEPH, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 108 East 34th-st.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, JACOB JOHNSON, Jr., of Brooklyn, in the 20th year of his age.

The remains are interred at Geneva.

MCKEVER.—At Chicago, on Sunday, Sept. 23, WILLIAM MCKEVER, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock.

MCLAREN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, HELEN CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of James M. and Eliza H. McLaren, aged 5 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. R. J. Freelan, No. 12 Strong-place, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ORR.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, JAMES H. ORR, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) this day, (Friday,) Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROMAINE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, ANN ZABRISKIE, wife of John R. Romaine, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Academy-st., Bergen, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RAWLINS.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, HELEN GRANDIN, wife of William Rawlins, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) Sept. 28, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 252 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

SNOW.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, of disease of the heart, GEORGE M. SNOW, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL—[No. 39.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11 East River, aged about forty-five years, black hair; dressed as follows: no hat, dark coat, no vest, dark pants, good boots, white socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. O. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROWE,

Author of "Deafness, its Causes and Treatment," and "Rowe's Pathology of Catarrh, Diseases of the Throat and Air Passages,"

devotes special attention to Deafness, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the mucous membrane, such as Catarrh, Diseases of the Throat, and Bronchial and Pulmonary difficulties—diseases which Dr. ROWE has for many years devoted his whole attention to.

Hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PATIENTS NOT RECEIVED WEDNESDAYS.

The following is from Mr. John O. Collins, one of the Superintendents of Barnum's Museum:

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.

Dr. Rowe:

DEAR SIR: The treatment I received from you for the catarrhal difficulty, accompanied with a very severe sore throat, with which I was suffering and had been afflicted with for a very long time when I consulted you during the last Summer, has resulted in the most satisfactory manner. You will remember that at the time I came to you, my throat was in such a state that it was with great difficulty that I could swallow even soft food. My nostrils were much obstructed, it being with great difficulty that I could breathe. My voice was not natural, and I was constantly annoyed with a dropping of mucous from the head into the throat, producing a disagreeable smell of my breath. My sense of taste and smell were much impaired. I suffered more than I can describe from a dull and heavy pain over the forehead. On the slightest exposure I seemed to take cold, which aggravated these difficulties. My health broke down, and I felt myself rapidly failing, and many thought I was fast dying. As a last resort, after having tried everything and every one, (many physicians having treated me for bronchitis,) I was induced by my friends, and having heard so much of your great success and skill in catarrh and diseases of the throat, to consult you. I truly believed you saved my life. Now I am a well man. I have had a good opportunity of testing its permanency during the present Winter. Not a single bad symptom has returned, and I have not for a long time enjoyed such a comfortable Winter, and though, as you know, the weather has been very bad, and quite sufficient, if the benefits were not lasting, to bring back the old difficulty.

For the benefit I received, I cannot find words to thank you sufficient, but shall always remember you as, in the hands of Providence, the preserver of my life. With the kindest wishes one can offer you, I am, yours truly, JOHN O. COLLINS.

BROWN & SPAULDING

Announce their removal to the new store under the Metropolitan Hotel, fitted up for them by A. T. Stewart, Esq.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MARBLE CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

MARBLE CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

MUSIC BOXES AND FANCY GOODS.

Information given and orders taken for the getting up of large clocks, suitable for churches, town halls and factories.

FINE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

LOW PRICES AT THE POPULAR DEPOT.

DAVID CLOSE, No. 152 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

REMOVAL.

WM. GALE, JR., SILVERSMITH,

Has opened the stores Nos. 572 and 574 Broadway, (METROPOLITAN HOTEL,) with a new and extensive stock of SILVER AND PLATED WARE, to which the attention of the public is invited.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,

USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS, ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS. WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE. Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House. New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer HANSA, on Saturday, Sept. 29, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

EXTRACT OF BUCHU IS KNOWN TO be the best remedy extant for disorders of the kidneys and urinary passages, when properly combined and concentrated. Those who have been disappointed in their expectations from the use of other kinds, should examine and try RISLEY'S BUCHU before concluding that all are worthless. Sold by the druggists.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both parts as soon as a cold or cough appears it will cure in six hours! Depot No. 694 Broadway. For sale by Druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR-DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK or brown; instantaneous; best and cheapest; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RICH READING.—HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Gov. James L. Orr, John H. Noyes, of the Oneida Community; John Pierpont, Wm. Harvey, and a Kaffir Chief of Mozambique, with other illustrations, in October PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, Social Science, Dreams and Dreaming, Psychology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Phrenology. A very interesting number—only 20 cents or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RITUALISM.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY THE LAW OF RITUALISM, Examined in its relation to the Word of God, to the Primitive Church, to the Church of England, and to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. By Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

CHURCH BOOKSTORE

REMOVED TO NO. 11 BIBLE HOUSE, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Ancient and modern Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous books. Address H. B. DURAND, No. 11 Bible House.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

NEW EDITION NOW READY—NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, 1,000 illustrations, post-paid, $5. Agents wanted. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—Immense prices paid for old books. Just received from auction, 50 cases of new English and American books, selling for half the retail price. Catalogues free. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW 8 P. C. BONDS.
20 YEARS TO RUN.
Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.
Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Trustee.
TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE..........$300,000
These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a
RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR
$300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1895.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Sept. 25, 1866.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 492, 71, 544, 572, 389, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 812, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4½ Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING CO., No. 45 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.
H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of
GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO., No. 80 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SIXES, 1868, COUPON and Registered, wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

STOLEN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificate No. 86, dated 19th September, 1864, for one thousand shares of the Burrough's Gold Mining Company of Colorado, has been lost or stolen. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued by the Company in lieu of that lost or stolen.
J. BARSHMAN.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON MARIPOSA MORTGAGE BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, at this office, on and after that date.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111⅞	111⅜	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, '81	111⅞	111⅜	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108½	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅞	111⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '64	108½	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112⅞
N.Y. Bounty Loan	106⅞	107	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111⅛
Gold	144⅞	145	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅞
August, 7-30	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110⅛

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
THE
MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
WILL OPEN ITS DIRECT LINES TO THE PUBLIC ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
AND BE PREPARED TO DO
A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS
with the
EAST, WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST,
including, also, the
CARRYING AND COLLECTING OF MONEYS, VALUABLES, &c.

The lines then opened will embrace the routes between NEW-YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, and all the intermediate places, and to be rapidly extended over all the routes of trade.

The capital of this Company is 20,000,000, and is an ample guaranty to the public of its responsibility. All losses or damages of property intrusted to it will be promptly and equitably adjusted.

Every effort will be made to merit the patronage and meet the just expectations of the public.

For a few days previous to Oct. 1 we shall use our lines for the distribution upon them of our own material.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.
AUBURN, Sept. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:
Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and 2d sts. Temporary office for money and small packages at No. 191 Broadway, until completion of principal office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NORMAN C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Miss., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date bonds, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.
D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., corner of VARICK,
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in September draw interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.
JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
s28-1aw10wF C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS WOERNER and ALOIS HAUGER, Plaintiffs, against ISIDORE JOSEPH, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To the defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents with interest from the twenty-sixth day of May, on thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated Aug. 21, 1866.
HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
u24-1aw6wF

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AND PERSON HAVING $25,000 can buy and carry on a profitable cash business of $75,000 a year with large profits.

We will sell our stave and Heading Mill in Wilmington, Del., with balance of contract of $8,000 for the sum of $13,000, and unfinished stock and materials at valuation; satisfactory reasons given for selling out, there is a market for all the mill can make on the premises.

P. S.—One of the firm would like to remain. Apply or address to RAY, SPIES & CO., Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE—STOCK, GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of a first-class Watch, Jewelry and Silver-ware store, in the most improving part of Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, with five years' lease; the place is long established and doing a large trade; a fine opportunity for an enterprising young man to make money. Apply to JOHN S. ANDERSON, No. 213 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—PAPER COLLAR FACTORY IN complete order, with license from the Union Paper Collar Company, or will take a partner with $20,000, or form a stock company, if desired. Address, for three days, PAPER COLLARS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD BOILERS IN ORder, one of them 40 feet long by 3 feet 4 in diameter; the other two 26 feet long by 2 feet 6 in diameter. Apply at Office of Commissioners Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY. Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,
(late at Mataran's,)
has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline	....	$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield	....	50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins	....	25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers	....	40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins	....	250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw	....	25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark	....	250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander	....	25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer	....	100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter	....	100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.	....	25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms	....	50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott	....	50	10
May 28	A. L. Anderson	....	125	25
May 28	J. B. Hull	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall	....	25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins	....	25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt	....	100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill	....	25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug	....	125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams	....	20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston	....	75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King	....	50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King	....	50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris	....	125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse	....	5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark	....	25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark	....	25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris	....	250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott	....	25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst.; and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th September until the morning of Oct. 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY will pay their quarterly dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per cent. on Stock, free of United States Government tax, at the office of the Agency, No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1866. The books for transfer will close on MONDAY, 1st of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Secretary,
F. M. HUTCHINSON.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after Oct. 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.
By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

BULLS HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. This Bank will pay its usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent, free of Government tax, on and after the first day of October next.
SEPT. 21, 1866. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUENER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 83 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position of life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 29th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, *Piano-fortes*, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE SUBscribers in the Insurance Agency and Brokerage business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES A. RHODES.
FRANK H. LITTLE.

A MACHINE FOR MILKING COWS—Manufactured and sold by the American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—
4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents,	131 Hospital Tent Flies,
52 Wall Tents,	39 Wall Tent Flies,
60 Common Tents,	1,800 Knapsacks,
886 Leather Gaiters,	7,800 Canteens,
307 Hog-skin Gaiters,	60 Axes,
680 Forage Caps,	45 Axe Handles,
20,000 Cap Covers,	158 Pickaxes,
383 Sibley Tent Stoves,	461 Spades,
2,700 Leather Stocks,	60 Shovels,
1,116 Great Coat Straps,	140 Mosquito Bars,
34 Musicians' Frock Coats,	Lot of Brass articles,
75 pairs Trousers,	Flags,

Old iron, &c., &c., &c.
And various small articles of clothing and equipage.
ALSO,
1,796 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller
CUYAHOGA,
full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 10 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 1.6 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store of
J. DONALDSON & CO.,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
their entire stock of rich French China dinner, tea and toilet sets; rich vases and Parian ware; cut and pressed table glassware; plated tea-sets, gas-fixtures, &c.; also, white and Parisian granite-ware, &c., usually contained in a first-class Broadway retail store. The sale will be positive and without reserve, to close the business.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY OCT 2,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95.
Maps and particulars at the office.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.
Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau, a general assortment of household furniture, mirrors, piano-fortes, china, glass and silver ware. Catalogues at the salesroom.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT, Esq., Referee.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST 17TH AND 18TH STS.—Eight years' lease (commencing May 1, 1865,) for sale, of four lots on 17th and 18th sts., 195 feet 5 inches west of Avenue B, (one on 17th-st. and three on 18th-st.,) each 25x92 feet; rent $400, taxes and water rent, per annum, payable quarterly. Said lease contains the privilege of buying the above, together with eight other lots adjoining on the east, on which the East River Steel Works are situated, at any time before Nov. 1, 1866, at the sum of $2,250 per lot, subject to a certain lease thereon.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
W. F. ALLEN, Attorney for Receiver.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, BILLIARD TABLE, &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household and office furniture, comprising, in part, black walnut and oak library and dining-room suites, in reps and morocco; carved black walnut bedsteads, enameled suites, black walnut and oak extension tables, centre tables, wardrobes, bureaus, sofas, curled hair and other mattresses and bedding; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, lounges, office desks, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A mahogany six-pocket billiard-table, and a set of pool balls.

ALLYN, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the City of Baltimore, the BUILDINGS, FIXTURES AND APPURTENANCES known as Hicks' United States General Hospital, together with the PICKET FENCE inclosing the same.
All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.
For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on SATURDAY, Sept 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:
A LADIES' SADDLE-HORSE, very stylish, perfectly white, with long tail, kind and gentle. Sold only for want of use.
ALSO:
A SADDLE AND BRIDLE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

MARSHAL'S SALE—UNITED STATES, VERmont District, ss.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.:
115 gallons tincture of camphor,
112 gallons essence of peppermint,
369 gallons essence of wintergreen,
115 gallons essence of lemon,
the same having been condemned by decree of said District Court forfeited to the use of the United States.
Given under my hand at Bradford, this 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1866. H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.
Dated ALBANY, July 18, 1866.
jy20-1aw12w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SPAN
OF
CARRIAGE HORSES,
ELEGANT COUPE
AND
PARK PHAETON,
ELEGANT HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.,
BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 104 WEST 18TH-ST.,
THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
One of the most elegant and valuable spans of carriage horses in the city; are nearly 16 hands high, six years old, perfectly sound and kind, and can trot in about 3:20, and are faultless. Also an elegant Coupe and Park Phaeton, both as good as new; elegant Light coupe, double harness, blankets, &c.
The above have been advertised at private sale, and as they have been seen by a large number of gentlemen, they will now be peremptorily sold at auction as above.
N. B.—One half the stable to let, with accommodation for coachman's family.
Also, immediately after the above, a fine and stylish span of bay horses, 15½ hands high, sound and kind.
Also, AN ELEGANT CLOSE COACH, built by Wood Brothers.
Also, two sets of double harness.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.
The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 48 Summit-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn:
HANDSOME FURNITURE, AS GOOD AS NEW—Walnut parlor and chamber furniture, marble-tops; Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair-carpets and oil-cloths; lace window curtains and shades, extension table, glass and crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 28, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, 1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes, slightly stained.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:
Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.
The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.
At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.
The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.
The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 169 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection there, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
One Longley's patent hoisting machine, No. 6, to lift 5 tons.
One planing machine for horizontal, vertical and angular planing, with spiral gear driving motion, positive geared feeds self-acting in all directions, with tool lifter operating at all angles, with improved belt-shifter, to plane 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 5 feet long, and to be in all respects precisely like the planing machine made by Wm. Sellers & Co.
20,000 feet H. M. spruce plank, 4 inches thick, not less than 10 inches wide, 20 to 30 feet long; 4,000 super. feet rough dressed granite, for sidewalks, from 4 to 5 feet wide, 9 to 10 feet long, and to be dressed 8 inches thick, all joints to be cut straight and true.
Three India-rubber diving suits, with shoes. 1 coil 5 inch hemp-rope.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
150 poles, 45 feet long, 12 inch butts; 25 sticks pine timber, 25 feet long, 12x12 inches; 200 gallons boiled linseed oil.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Six barrels and 120 gallons lamp oil; 400 gallons sperm oil; 3,400 yards thin parceling; 28 bolt cotton canvas, No. 2 to 10, 20 inches; 22 feet wire rope, with Manila heart for stays, size 5.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
Thirty yards fearnought.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
470 pieces white pine timber, 3x12 to 12x12, 11 feet 6 inches to 48 feet long; 40 10-inch Albany pine plank, 1¼ inch; 70,000 No. 1 short pine shingles; 4,000 lbs. Kilgour's patent iron cement; 96 sheets ordinary plate iron, each 69x56, 3-16 inch thick; 92 pieces T iron, each 69 inches long by 2½x2¼ inches; 550 feet angle iron, 2½x2½; 1,500 lbs. ⅝x1¼ button-head bolts, hexagonal nuts; 800 wood screws, 2½ inches long by 2¼; one Taft's patent punch, No. 5, to punch ⅝-inch iron and copper; one Taft's patent shear, No. 5, to shear ⅝-inch iron and copper; 800 seamless brass tubes, 2 inches outside diameter by 25¼ inches long, No. 11 wire gauge; 1,000 seamless copper tubes, 1¾ inches outside diameter by 48 inches long, No. 11 wire gauze.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with further particulars, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners, of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits. Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. A model and plan of vessel must accompany each bid.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, postpaid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway..........at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel..........at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC PROtectory, at Westchester, SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 3 P. M., by the Most Reverend Archbishop. Special trains by New-York and Harlem Railroad from 42d-st. depot to Tremont, at 9, 10, 11, 1½ and 2 P. M.; returning, 4 and 7:27. Round trip, 50 cents. Refreshments on the grounds. Tickets of admission, 50 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. The very best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS OF NEAT AND industrious habits, situations in a small private family, one as chambermaid and fine washer or waitress, the other as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at their present employers, No. 26 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one as nurse; understands the care of infants from their birth, and bringing them up on the bottle, and do plain sewing; the other as seamstress and dressmaker, and all kinds of plain sewing. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., in fancy-store, second door from 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Also, hair dressing; no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman to take care of a baby; would assist in the care of grown children, and sewing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 19th-st., second floor, between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family, to do chamberwork or attend children; is an American, and anxious to obtain employment. Can be seen with her relatives, No. 47 Canal-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or minding children, and plain sewing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, or take the charge of a child; no objection to traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 327 5th-av., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; will travel with a family to Europe; best City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly, and has good City reference; or would take a situation as nurse. Can be seen at No. 89 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and make children's clothes; would wait on a lady or grown children; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and all kinds of family washing; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 294 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and all kinds of sewing and braiding; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 341 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COUPLE OF German girls; are very capable; also, several tidy, capable, willing servants, with good recommendations, at No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st., at the large first-class Employment House, Mrs. STEINER'S.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION in a hotel South, by a Southern woman of experience; or would travel with a lady going to Mobile or New-Orleans. Address Mrs. N., Station F., Third-av. Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country if the improvements were in the house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 57 King-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and has no objection to do light chamber work. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, in city or country, as first-class cook; she wants to have her son, aged ten years, in the house with her, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent woman, with good City reference, as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call or address COOK, at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman in a small family, to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,095 Fulton-av., between Clinton-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain seamstress by the month; is a good sewer; would be wiling to take care of children and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 176 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL TO EUrope, or any part of the United States, by a respectable and competent woman, as nurse or attendant on a lady. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS who can do every description of family sewing, shirts, dresses, &c., a situation in a private family; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class waitress; will assist in the chamberwork; best City reference from her last place. Call for a day at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-aged French girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful round the house. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and sewer, or to take care of children and sew; is an excellent embroiderer; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 176 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR MEAT AND PAStry cook, with good references, a situation in a private family in the City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 158 East 18th-st., her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to help in part of the washing and ironing; is a good pie, cake and bread baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, sewing by the week or month; or to go South with a lady as seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen, or address S. M., No. 497 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately from Ireland, as nurse and seamstress; can act as nursery governess, if required; reference given. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do chamber work and plain sewing, or to take care of children and sew. Good reference given at No. 20 Oxford-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is competent to take care of an infant from its birth. Good references given. Call at No. 436 3d-av., Room 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of a baby and light chamberwork, or would do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 101 West 45th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant nurse, to take charge of an infant. Call at her present employers, No. 5 East 38th-st., Thursday and Friday, before 2 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a widow lady of respectability, a situation in a gentleman's family in either of the above capacities, or would fill both; she understands housekeeping thoroughly, and is fully competent to impart instruction in all the English branches, French and music; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. S., care of W. K. O'Brien & Bro., No. 77 3d-av.

AS NURSE TO GO TO EUROPE.—A young girl wishes a situation with a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to the care of young children; is never sea-sick, and has good recommendations from her present employer. For further particulars inquire at No. 56 9th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EXPERIENCED in making up all kinds of children's clothing, also undergarments, wants one or two more families to work for; any kind of sewing taken; does not go out to work. Call or address Mrs. H. H., No. 858 6th-av. Samples of work can be seen.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY OF middle age, wishes a situation as companion to an invalid or housekeeping in a gentleman's family; the best of reference can be furnished. Apply at No. 66 Wall-st., in the basement.

AT THE LARGE OLD EMPLOYMENT HOUSE.—Is reopened anew with first-class female domestics, of every capacity to suit all. Also, German and French girls. Also, good situations every day. At No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES work by the day; can cut and fit dresses and children's clothes; also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF securing a position as companion or reader; the highest testimonials given. Address Miss E., at No. 56 9th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES to take charge of a first-class dressmaking establishment; the best of City references given. Address N. F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND FINE washer, a situation in a private family; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG couple lately married on some gentleman's place in the country; the man understands all kinds of farming work and taking care of a place; the wife is willing to make herself useful about the house if required; has good reference from last place. Address JOHN O'BRINE, No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do housework or cook; both have first-class references, and are willing to make themselves useful. Address or call on ARTHUR and MARY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; can bring the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply or address R. C., Mr. McGan's blacksmith-shop, No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and garden; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of reference from his place. Call on or address No. 17 Howard-st., in feather-store, from 10 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses and can give the best of reference from his last employer; is obliged to seek another place on account of his boss selling out. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION.—A married man, without incumbrance, desires a first-class situation in the above capacity; any one desiring a man of the best ability and long experience can obtain full particulars by applying to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at his present employers, No. 3 West 36th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man of good habits, in a private family, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; can give good reference from last place. Apply at No. 3 Chambers-st., Commissioner of Jurors' Office, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a German Protestant young man, with a good family, in the country; understands both well; has good references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the feather-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young man of industrious habits, in a good family in the country; has good City and country reference; steady driver and good groom. Address W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, in either city or country; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference produced and moderate wages accepted. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 208 Broadway, room 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; has lived in some of the best families in the City, and has the best of City reference; is a Protestant. Can be seen or may be addressed at No. 45 University-place, for two days, T. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business; good City references; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can refer to his last employer for City reference; country preferred. Address P. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man, married; no encumbrance; understands greenhouse, grapery, &c. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations as coachman and laundress; would go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Address for one week, A. H., Elizabeth-City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the best City reference. Call at No. 809 Broadway, at Mr. Ried's seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as porter in a store or to drive horses; can give the best of reference. Address H., Box No. 292 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Dean's saddlery, No. 1,144 Broadway. F. T.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from his last employer. Call at Mr. CAMPBELL'S, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman. Apply at No. 152 4th-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation for his man, as coachman. Apply at No. 63 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on: for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, 12 MILES FROM New-York, a child's nurse; young girl preferred; a neat, trustworthy girl will have a permanent home; also, a chambermaid and laundress. Apply, only from 10 to 3 o'clock to-day, at No. 19 University-place, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family in the country; best wages given to an obliging, sober, industrious and honest girl. Call at No. 48 Walker-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook, to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as waitress and laundress. Apply at No. 48 West 26th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY of good character. Apply at Manufacturers' Agency. HUTCHINSON & DAVIES.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STOCK BROKER'S office. Apply at No. 30 New-st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS, AT BANVARD'S Museum, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a positive trade, which they can influence, can make advantageous terms with an old established dry goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 735 Post-office.

GIRLS, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BROWN'S glass-cleaning polish, (patented,) for windows, mirrors, gold and silver-plated ware, tin, &c.; large profits to agents. Full particulars sent free.
C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

A NEW DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRTS—At F. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 499 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Block.) The *only* place in the City where can be found a full assortment of BRADLEY'S goods for ladies, misses and children. PRICE LIST.—For ladies' "EMPRESS TRAIL," 40 springs, $3 50. "Pride of the World," $2. Young ladies' "Empress Trail," $2. "Paris trail," 1; misses' "Duplex," 60 cents; child's do., 50 cents; Ladies' "Empress" kid gloves, a very fine article, *warranted*, $1 25. Men's real merino shirts and drawers, best "Enfield" make, $1 75 and $2. Ladies' and misses' furnishing in great variety.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT hundred and sixty-six, on MONDAY, October the eighth, will be set apart for the grand opening of cloaks and mantillas for Fall and Winter wear.

STRAW AND FELT FALL GOODS.—A handsome stock of straw and felt goods will be found at R. MEIN'S, No. 11 Leroy-place, second block west of Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE AFternoon of the 24th of September, 1866, while standing in the street, a CREAM-COLORED HORSE, with dark mane and dark switch tail, about 14¾ hands high and 14 years old; also, a BUGGY WAGON without top, and wood dash-board. The above reward will be paid for horse and thief, or $50 for property.
H. C. CALKIN, No. 432 10th-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 10 till 9. No. 49 East 28th-st. All in trouble call. You will find relief, if sickness, love, business.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
1,000 SETS HARNESS.
C. WITTY, No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A LEATHER-TOP WAGON IN NICE order for sale cheap; price $160. Apply at Stevens' stable, No. 33 West 29th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 313 7TH-av., for descriptive price list of city houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND..........Grace......SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN..........Cutting......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA..........Ogilvie......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN..........Grogan......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDI....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $80, $40 and 30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....Sept. 29
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Oct. 3
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Oct. 6
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....Oct. 10
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $50 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, FERRIER..........SATURDAY, Sept. 29
BRITANNIA, LAIRD..........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI..........Oct. 3
ALEPPO..........Oct. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Oct. 6 | SATURDAY..........Nov. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA, GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander, now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, will sail on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia..........$27 00 | West Point..........$38 00
Augusta..........27 00 | Montgomery..........41 00
Atlanta..........34 00 | Mobile..........51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
The fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta......$27 | Eufaula..........$35 Montgomery.$41 00
Macon..........31 | Albany..........$35 Mobile..........51 95
Columbus.....35 | Atlanta..........34 New-Orleans. 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., and the MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, 46 North River. Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays with trains from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. FROM AUG 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AND their wives; also, suite on parlor floor. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM for a gentleman and wife at No. 98 West 43d-st. Reference required.

BOARD—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SEVERAL gentlemen may be had at No. 98 West 43d-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—By a gentleman, wife and child of six years: parlor, bedroom and small bedroom; private table; between 3d and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Address, stating terms, or will receive no attention, Box 5,994 Post-office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A FAMILY of adults wishing one or two entire floors, with a private table, and willing to pay liberally for a strictly first-class home, can address, with name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

A LADY LIVING 20 MILES FROM THE City would take a little girl to board; a mother's tenderest care would be given; place unsurpassed for health; terms very moderate. Address M. A. KEELER, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 35 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST.—To gentlemen and their wives, second floor, with board. Furniture new and elegant; table first-class. Front room, third floor, to two young men, $20.

TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, to gentlemen only, between 25th and 28th sts., on Lexington-av. Address E. L., Station D.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, of four rooms, all on the street, with or without board. No. 54 East 23d-st.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE only, at No. 164 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST NOVEMBER, A very comfortable furnished house: also the use of a pair of horses; situated near Hackensack, N. J.; 1 hour and a quarter from the foot of Chambers-st.; rent to 1st May, $50 per month. Address W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a large double house, built of stone, 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge; has all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 15. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 96 West 18th-st., from the 1st of Oct. Seven single and two box stalls; room for seven carriages; apartments above, with all modern improvements. Inquire of A. LARWILL, No. 91 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN WEST 13TH-ST., THREE-story brick, high-stoop; fully or partially furnished; all in perfect order to a private family from $250 to $300 per month. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 19th-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, from $250 to $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE to let in 33d-st., in fine order and complete: $250 a month. B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT ASTORIA, THE RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Stevens; has fine grounds, plenty of fruit, good stables, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, suitable for Summer or Winter residence, within an hour of the City. For particulars, address A. D., Box No. 4,149 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished, on Union-square. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 60 Cedar-st.

ELIGIBLE FRONT ROOM FOR BUSINESS, artists, &c., to let, at No. 319 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

STABLE TO LET—NEAR WASHINGTON-square; $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE (7 ROOMS) TO LET in Bond-st.; first floor in Grand-st.; large store in Broadway. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-AV., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-York, for rent or purchase; a comfortable house within easy distance of the business centres, and in a respectable, healthy neighborhood; must have from six to ten rooms, well provided with modern conveniences, and be ready for immediate occupancy. Address, with explicit statements of terms, and every essential particular, CLIFTON, No. 72 East 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WITH HIS WIFE and infant, will take a house from Nov. 1 to May 1, paying from $600 to $75 per month. References, security and best care taken of the house. Address H. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—NEW-York or Brooklyn, modern improvements, by gentleman and wife; no children; desirable tenants; immediate possession; rent moderate. Address TENANT, *Evening Post*, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMON-SENSE HOUSE, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 42d sts.: not to cost over $40,000. Principals only need apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WANTED—A HALF OF A HOUSE, UNFURnished, by a private family. Address, with particulars, C. F. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, from $3 to $5, in private family, at 344 West 35th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M. stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA,
From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
FARE $2.
R. CLAYTON, Sup't R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P.M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6-45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P.M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 29, 11½ A. M.	Friday, 28, 10½ A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCRADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Chambers-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 5:45 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SLOOP YACHT *White Wing*, of the New-York Yacht Squadron, 53 tons, in perfect order, ready for immediate cruising. Apply to Capt. ACKER, Yacht Club House, Hoboken.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY; ELEVEN ROOMS, THREE ACRES OF LAND, 35 MINUTES FROM N. Y.—ERIE RAILWAY. GEO. E. WOODWARD, NO. 37 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AT PRIVATE SALE.
5TH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—Four-story brown-stone, full-size; immediate possession.
5TH-AV.—Corner house, south of 34th-st., extra size; four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Three-story brown-stone.
42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone, of extra width, furnished; immediate possession.
38TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
34TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
34TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
20TH-ST.—Opposite Theological Seminary; immediate possession.
All of the above-described houses are first-class in every particular.
ALSO,
A number of houses in different sections of the City, ranging in price from $8,000 to $22,000.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x77; first-class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
TO LET, FURNISHED—A five-story English basement house, near Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
S. W. BENEDICT.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FOURTH WARD, viz.:
Nos. 13 and 15 Peck-slip, size 28.3x75.9.
No. 19 Peck-slip, corner of Water-st., size 15.4x52.
By order of the surviving executor of the estate of Samuel A. Burtus.
Also, will be sold at the same time, the lots adjoining the above, belonging to James A. Burtus, viz.:
No. 11 Peck-slip, size 24x75.
No. 17 Peck-slip, size 15x52.
Also, No. 236 Water-st., size 24.9x37.2.
Making together a corner plot of 83 feet on Peck-slip, and 77 feet in depth on Water-st.
Inquire at Room No. 8, third floor, Market Bank Building, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

FARMS—THREE VERY SUPERIOR FARMS for sale in and near Madison and Morristown, 180, 99, 56 acres; the 160 acre farm is well-adapted for grain and fruit; large house and outbuildings, all new; well watered with well and stream of water running through the farm; well divided into tillable meadow and wood: abounds in choice fruit; will be sold at the very low price of $10,000; and many other farms, from 10 to 200 acres, country seats, village houses and lots, in all about 100. Real estate agents in the City of New-York or Brooklyn who will send me a purchaser for any of them, the commission will be divided between us. Inquire of
MADISON, Sept. 25, 1865. S. D. HUSTING.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house of extra width, built in the most substantial manner, and being one of the most elegant and complete houses in the City, black walnut doors, trimmings and wainscot from basement to fourth story, halls, basement and kitchen floored with black walnut, cherry and oak, will be sold with the furniture; immediate possession. For price and cards of admission apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

**A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, PLEASantly located near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle; convenient to depot and steamboat landing, a large variety of choice fruit and flowers, large shade trees; house of stone, 40 feet square, three stories and basement; eight acres of land, good and ample outbuildings; young orchard of the best fruit; place unsurpassed for health. For further particulars, inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter-st.; one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—JUST AT THE LANDING IN FACtoryville, Staten Island, per steamers *Thomas Hunt* and *Pomona*, foot of Dey-st., a house and lot, size 18x35, with two wings attached; lot 75x226, with water right to low water mark; cellar under the whole house; 35 pear trees bearing fruit, five apple trees and five cherry trees; all kinds of berries of the choicest collections; the best of water on the premises; the house is in complete order throughout; price $8,000. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN—VERY LARGE BRICK store-house or hay-press, two fine lime kilns, a two-story residence, stable, &c.; two acres of land fronting on Delaware and Raritan Canal, 40 miles from New-York; fine situation for hay and grain business; only $4,000; terms easy.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room 2.

A FINE RESIDENCE, OUTBUILDINGS and cottage, 24 acres superior land, 3,000 pear trees, 3,500 grapevines, choicest varieties, beautifully located, fronting on Hudson River, twenty miles from City, for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$2.500 FOR A FARM OF 40 ACRES, productive loam soil, all cultivated; substantial dwelling-house, barn, fruit, orchard, &c.; pleasantly situated in the village of Commack, 37 miles on Long Island; title perfect; terms easy.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; the nearly new and handsome four-story high-stoop stone-front house, southeast corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av., in perfect order and not high priced; location central and pleasant. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE—156 acres, near Goshen; also 50 acres near Middletown; both well improved, handsomely located, and offered low. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in good order; all improvements; possession immediately, with or without furniture; No. 215 East 50th-st. Apply to H. A. BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH—THREE strictly first-class new brown-stone houses; possession immediate. Inquire on premises, No. 91 68th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., and two adjoining houses, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

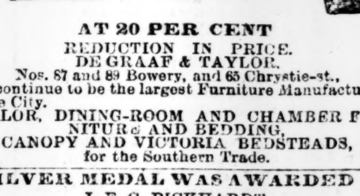
FOR SALE—PRICE $5,000—A SPLENDID building plot adjoining the corporation limits of Morristown, N. J., containing about 12 acres, well fruited, fine forest grove, small house and barn. Address P. W. JOHNSON, Plainfield, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE—NORTHPORT, LONG Island, 130 acres, $7,500, and 15 acres, $2,000; 175 acres at Islip, $4,200; 13 acres at Rahway, $4,000; also, other places. McMANUS & LEWIS, No. 81 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERty, centrally located, with a fifty-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE FIRST-class house up-town, finished in walnut and beautifully located; possession. FISH & BLIVEN, 25 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. C. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA. H. DRAPER, DIRECTOR.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
Second Representation of Verdi's favorite RIGOLETTO, and reappearance of MISS EMILY BOUGHTON, Prima Donna.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, supported by the following Artists:
La Signora BINA DI ROSSI,
Signor MASSIMILIANI,
Signor BARILI,
Signor ROSA..........Conductor.
Italian Chorus, by kind permission of Max Maretzek, and full Orchestra.
Seats secured without extra charge, and at Wm. A. Pond's, Broadway.
PRICES:
Balcony Box Seats, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Proscenium, $6 and $10; Dress Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 30c.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.
Director..........J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, open daily at 8:30. Seats secured for the representations in advance. To defeat speculation, a limited number of seats retained for sale in the evening at the theatre.
FRIDAY, Sept. 28, (Fifth Subscription Night,) MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her renowned role of MARY STUART.
MONDAY, sixth; WEDNESDAY, seventh subscription.
In Brooklyn, (TUESDAY, Oct. 2,) MARY STUART.
Proscenium boxes, (four seats,) $20; private boxes, (four seats,) $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cts.
Monday—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
RISTORI.
NOTICE—TUESDAY, 2d of Oct., 2d Subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI,
in her great role of MARY STUART.
Authorized ticket-offices at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; New-York—Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Parquet, parquet circle and balcony, $2 50; proscenium boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cents. Office opens from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Manager
JOSEPH PROCTOR FOR ONE NIGHT,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 28,
in his great role of "the Jibbenainosay" in
NICK OF THE WOODS,
supported by a POWERFUL COMPANY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, THE NINETY-NINTH OF
THEO. THOMAS
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March, "Doppler Storm"..........Piefke
2. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
3. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter"..........Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Robert le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
5. Symphony, A No. 4..........Mendelssohn
1. Allegro vivace..........2. Andante con moto
3. Con moto moderato..........4. Saltarello....Presto
6. Fantasie, "Dissolving Views" in four Tableaux..........Lumbye
9. Waltz—"Venus Reigen"..........Gung'l
8. Polka, "Lerchenfelder"..........Fahrbach
9. Quadrille, "Artists"..........Strauss
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) LAST CONCERT.

720 BROADWAY, 720 BROADWAY, 720.
720 BROADWAY, 720 BROADWAY, 720.
720 BROADWAY, 720 BROADWAY, 720.
KELLY AND LEON
KELLY AND LEON
KELLY AND LEON
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MINSTREL HALL
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MINSTREL HALL
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MINSTREL HALL
WILL OPEN
WILL OPEN
WILL OPEN
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—25TH SEASON, 1866-67.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at
STEINWAY'S NEW MUSIC HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. For particulars hereafter.
By order of L. SPIER, Secretary.

FAIRS.

THE QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR
Will be continued on
SATURDAY, 28th inst.,
in consequence of the storm.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts.; having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—THE attention of the profession is respectfully solicited to investigate my treatment of scrofulous affections of the hip joint, without any surgical operation or mechanical appliances—no matter how extensive the bones may be involved (necrosis;) and also to the treatment of scrofulous and syphilitic affections generally. I will treat their patients without charge, and give instruction how to treat those cases with great success. My great desire is to promulgate my treatment in order to obviate the painful surgical operations, and also the certainty of a radical cure by a constitutional treatment.
JOSEPH HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The popular Comic and Domestic Drama of the
OLD FOLKS AT HOME,
EVENINGS AT 7½.
The new and excellent drama, entitled
FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.
DANCE..........by....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare.
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING will be presented
A NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments,
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful
NEW COMEDY,
entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
(and other novelties)
are in active preparation, to be given alternately with the FAST FAMILY; thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, (who will make her first appearance at this theatre,) and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.
Acting Manager..........Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director..........Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter..........Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..........Mr. Theodore Moss
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1,
MR. JEFFERSON IN THE AMERICAN COUSIN.
THE LAST ICE-WITCH MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.
Fifty cents admission; children 25 cents
SUNDAY EVENING,
THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF..........Conductor
Fifty cents admission to all parts of the house; children 25 cents.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF M. HARTZ,
THE ILLUSIONIST,
Pronounced by the public and the Press
The most astonishing magician of the age.
M. Hartz will perform
AT IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Concluding the performance each evening with
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
and
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD,
as originated by M. Hartz, and now exhibited for the first time in New-York. Pronounced throughout Europe the most startling illusion ever known.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
The sale of tickets commences this morning at Irving Hall, and at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Admission 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY, Sept. 24, AND DURING THE WEEK.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, Champion of the World!
and his infant son, LITTLE CLARENCE
with the entire
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.
Reserved seats and tickets can be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
TIME—Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.
MATINEE THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK,
Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.
POSTPONEMENT
on account of the inclemency of the weather.
THE RACES
appointed to take place on Wednesday, 26, Thursday, 27, Saturday, 29, of September, 1866, are postponed until MONDAY, Oct. 1, TUESDAY, 2, WEDNESDAY, 3.
SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 1.
FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE," dash of one mile for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two-mile heats, for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM," for all ages, 1½ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 70 pounds; $1,000 12 pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.
FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of three miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3 year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of October; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.
THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 2.
FIRST RACE—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3 year olds. Closed with 29 entries.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¾ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.
FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.
FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.
SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1¼ miles, free for all ages.
THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2¾ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the 1st of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.
NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.
Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
PRICES.
To the quarter-stretch per day..........$5
Admittance to the ground..........1
Admittance to the grand stand..........1
Carriages and saddle-horses..........1
No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.
Carriages occupied by members of the Club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Picnic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course.
No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.
Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen will not be permitted upon the Grand Stand.
Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock.
W. B. DUNCAN, Esq.,
J. F. PURDY, Esq.,
PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., } Race Stewards for the Meeting.
A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq.,
E. BOUTINOT COLT, Esq.,
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Presiding Steward.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

RACES POSTPONED.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
The races that were to have taken place on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, in consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, are postponed to MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week, the 1st, 2nd and 3d of October. After that there will be no postponement. There will be a meeting of the governing members of the club on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place, at 12 o'clock. By order.
JNO. B. IRVING, Secretary.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
A PURSE AND STAKE OF $800,
ON
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Mile heats, best three in five in Harness.
Hiram Woodruff's ch. m..........ROSAMOND
T. Carpenter's b. m..........LUCY
James McMann's bl. m..........CORA
One of the most interesting races of the year may be looked for between the above-named young mares. Rosamond won all her engagements in the Spring—eight in number. Lucy won the purse and stake of $1,900 in great style, beating Amber, Daisy Burns, Zenobia, Black Olinda and Smoke. Cora made the best three year old time on record, and Mr. McMann recently offered to match her against General Butler, he to pull a wagon. Therefore a close and fast race is expected.
A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and 2½ P. M.
The boats leave James-slip ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes.
The Astoria ferry is running regularly from 92d-st. throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIRD GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET,
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK, EVERY EVENING at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING.
Also at a GRAND MATINEE } EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
in series of their marvelous performances, embracing
THE STARTLING NIAGARA LEAP,
By JULIO and GRUET BUISLAY,
ICARIAN GAMES,
GRAND TABLEAUX.
The great feat of equilibrium entitled
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
By ETTIENNE BUISLAY.
Also, in the new act entitled
THE CHILDREN OF THE AIR.
And a grand ballet divertissement entitled
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.
La Maja de Seviglia..........Senorita Rosita.
Lorenzo..........Henri Agouste.
Peatro..........Auguste Buislay.
Father Pedro..........Adolph Buislay.
Concluding with the comic pantomime of the
VILLAGE APOTHECARY.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
The undoubtedly great success of the excellent comedy,
A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and the burlesque extravaganza of
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE,
induces the managers to announce a repetition
ALL THE WEEK.
The entire company will appear: Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Wall, Bland, Miss Mandeville, Cole, &c., with the celebrated burlesque actress, Miss FANNY YOUNG.
In rehearsal, the genuine version of
EICHBERG'S "DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA."
Commence at 8 precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........MR. J. W. LINGARD
The great drama of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
and the
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.
GRACE DARLING,
THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES.
Miss FANNY HERRING......as..........Grace Darling
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........Timothy Seagull

COOPER INSTITUTE.
GRAND
INAUGURAL
CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1,
BY THE
MAX STRAKOSH
GREAT
MUSICAL ALLIANCE,
consisting of the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mlle. MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan; her first appearance in America.
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore, his first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
Prof. S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats can be obtained (without extra charge) at Messrs. Chickering's Piano Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, above 4th-st.; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st.; J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.
The grand piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

IRVING HALL.
SUNDAY CONCERTS,
patronized by the most intelligent and fashionable audiences.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 30,
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna, (Soprano,)
Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ, (Solo Horn,) and
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Grand Orchestra of forty solo performers.
Tickets 50 cts. To begin at 8 o'clock.

BUDWORTH MINSTRELS,
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
We defy competition in the production of novelties. First week of the wonderful EGYPTIAN SPHYNX, CAMELE, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, SOLON SHINGLE. Concluding each evening with the VIRGINNY CUPIDS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

14TH SEASON, 1866-67, OF THE
New-York Academy of Physical Education, or Henry Gebhard's Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., and No. 837 Broadway. Classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children open again Oct. 1. Apply for circular.
ALSO,
Fencing and Sparring Academy's Room, entrance No. 839 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHOICE RESERVED seats for sale, for any evening, at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1, over Brooks' shoe-store, and directly opposite the theatre.
SEATS FOR THE MATINEE.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, a moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils; terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra*, which places him in immediate possession of all new dances.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.
JUST RECEIVED, THE NEW VALSE "L'AMERICAINE."

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO WILL BE AT HIS Rooms, No. 82 5th-av., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.; from 2 till 6 o'clock and from 7 to 10 P. M., to receive applications for admission to his dancing classes.

MISSION WORK.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Annual Meeting at Pittsfield, Mass.—A Balance in the Treasury—Sermon by Dr. L. P. Hickock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held their fifty-seventh annual meeting this year in this town. The attendance, even so far as now evident, promises to be enormous, and the place presents quite a lively aspect.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Board held its first session, which was mainly of a business character. The reports of the last year's proceedings were read, showing, in the matter of income, a balance in their favor of $6,606 97 on Sept. 1; in general aggressive movements, on the whole, success, hindered only by the lack of new candidates for the missionary field. The deaths of corporate members of the Board during the year number more than in any previous year, being seventeen, as follows: Rev. Drs. Eliphalet Nott, Alfred Ely, Horatio Bardwell, William T. Dwight, S. M. Worcester, S. W. S. Dutton, Thomas Brainard, E. L. Cleaveland, Rev. David Greene, Gen. John H. Cocke, Hon. Seth Terry, Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., Matthias W. Baldwin, Esq.

The little ship *Morning Star*, which the children of the Sabbath-school fitted out and sent to the Micronesian Mission some years ago, having been worn out in the service, sold, and re-christened the *Harriet Newell*, another vessel has been built succeeding her, and bears the old and well-honored title of *Morning Star.*

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting adjourned at about 5 o'clock, and the people separated in search of their respective hosts and hostesses. Notwithstanding the large number of visitors here, they have all found hearty welcome and abundant accommodation at the hands of the excellent people of Pittsfield, and the sight of so many gray-haired old men, fathers in Israel, with their wives and children, wending their way through the beautiful elm-shaded streets, or gathering here and there in groups to discuss the themes of the occasion, is one which none seeing can forget or fail to admire. The number of venerable fathers of the Church in attendance upon the meeting is very large, and the stage, when crowded as it was this afternoon with them, presents a grand appearance. Dr. Todd's Church is one of the finest in Massachusetts, built of the light limestone common to this region, and directly facing the square where once stood the famous Pittsfield Elm. In former years that fine tree was a sufficient steeple for the first church, reaching nearly one hundred and thirty feet from the ground, with a trunk clear of branches for ninety feet. Now, however, the glory of the town is gone, after more than three centuries of life, and Dr. Todd's people must increase the altitude of their tower, for nature's provision has been snatched away from them.

The evening session was crowded to excess. Rev. Lawrence P. Hickok, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College, delivered the introductory sermon, from Philippians, II., 10, 11, on the "Principle of Christian Life distinguished from the Humanitarian Theories." The Doctor spoke of the three different spheres or phases which the Christian life may be conceived to occupy; the first, that form of it manifested in Christian kindness; the second, that actuated by a deep love for Christ; and the third, that arising from a deep, reverent childlike communication with God. The first is the mistake of many who made kindness to man—relief of human sorrow or suffering—the great aim, thus making even the sacrifice of Christ a mere means for man's comfort instead of God's glory. The second is the earliest feeling of the Christian, and acknowledges God as it should, although not in the fully developed in which the third phase may.

In applying the discourse to the present occasion, the speaker remarked that it is the duty of the missionary to seek God's glory in the conversion of all men, not merely by making them happy but also by curing error, telling often unwelcome truths and preaching Christ as He would be known of men. When, then, all men shall have been brought to long for the love of God and to do His glory, then we may look for the "conversion of the world," and not in any other way. MONOS.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Honolulu Difficulties—The State of Oregon Saved by Missionaries—Resignation of Secretary Anderson—A Noble Donation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

The second day of the meeting has arrived, enabling one to form a better estimate of the numbers and persons in attendance. The large and elegant First Church is crowded to its utmost, and the aisles are already filled, though the exercises have not yet commenced. The warm enthusiasm which lights up so many faces, making the aged appear young, and giving an indescribable charm to the youthful, tempts the Gentile stranger to peer closely at the participants and the visitors not without hope of reward. If a masculine Gentile, he will admire the excellent custom which brings as many of the fairer as of the sterner sex hither, and will envy the peculiar Providence which seems to dispense the fairest to the portion of those who seek the far-off isles of the sea. The trials of the missionary life, one would think, are appreciably diminished if so fair flowers as we see here are transplanted to bloom in the distant field; while the colaborers who tarry here or have returned from former service, share also in the spoils of beauty. But if the stranger be a feminine Gentile, particularly one of those envious creatures who carp at other women who have claims on admiration, there is still cause enough for pleasure in observing the crowded platforms of venerable members of the Board, or the full church of earnest, intellectual-looking men of God, whose best years and best vigor have been wholly given to this great cause. From far and near, from all classes and ministerial stations, they have come hither. A few names may serve as an index to the assembly. Of the fathers, there is the venerable Joel Hawes, of Hartford, among the greatest of New-England pastors, and one of the oldest members here; Samuel Hanson Cox, whose name is universally beloved and honored among Presbyterians; Albert Barnes, not less generally known and esteemed; Dr. Rufus Anderson, Secretary of the Board for more than forty years, whose advancing years compel him to resign the post he has so ably filled; and the eminent metaphysician who presides over the Assembly, though still vigorous and active, lacks less than a decade of the allotted years of man. The oldest Pastor in Western Massachusetts, Rev. J. H. Bisbee, of Worthington, is also here, with the marks of his twenty-eight years of pastoral labor scarcely evident. Of the laymen, Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Ex Lieut.-Gov. Hayden, of this Commonwealth, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, are among the most prominent. The indications of reunion between the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian Church do not seem to be likely to cause the withdrawal of the latter from this Board, for there are rather more persons present from that body than usual. The Congregational element, however, is, as always, quite in the majority.

The Board resumed its sessions this morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer meetings were held during the hour previous, at the First Congregational (Dr. Todd's) and the Methodist Episcopal (Mr. Brown's) churches.

The session was opened with the hymn "Hail to the Lord's Annointed," and a comprehensive prayer by Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox. After the adoption of yesterday's minutes, Judge Strong presented a report from the Committee appointed last year upon the election of corporate members, which, touching as it does one of the most delicate questions in the Board, called up considerable question. Upon the fourth rule, limiting the number of members to 150, the remark was made that the Old School Presbyterian Church, formerly largely represented here, had long been occupied with a Foreign Mission Board of its own, and was not now represented. This called out Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga, who replied that he was an Old School member, and had been in faithful attendance here for over forty years, and that there were not a few others like him. Dr. Cox remarked that it might be said of them as of the sailors in the *Æneid*, "*apparent rari*," though perhaps not "*nantes in gurgite vasto.*" The resolution was adopted, but reconsidered on motion of Hon. William E. Dodge, who thought we should soon have thirty-six, if not even forty States, and the Board ought to make provision for them. Dr. Cox hoped that our Southern brethren might soon be persuaded to sympathize with Heaven, if not with us, in carrying the Gospel to the heathen. [Applause.]

The discussion was postponed for the benefit of the Prudential Committee, who presented, through Dr. Wood, a general report upon "Interference in Foreign Missions," and through Dr. Anderson, in a more minute paper, detailing the wrongs and falsifications of Bishop Staley and his associates in the "Reformed Catholic Mission" at the Sandwich Islands. It will be remembered that the errand of Queen Emma to this country was for the purpose of raising funds for the latter-named mission, and that she met with no favor from "Low-Church" Episcopalians and others in her labors. According to a well-known and thoroughly-established usage among missionaries, a field once occupied by one church or sect is invariably left for them alone to labor in; and it appears that, while Bishop Staley, of Honolulu, distinctly acknowledges the preoccupation of that field by the American Mission, he has, nevertheless, seen fit to crowd *his* missionaries into it—and further, to seek to vilify the American Mission and its work by all means in his power. He has, however, most recently met with disfavor at the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that body having negatived a motion for further funds for him by a vote of nine to three.

The two reports having been duly referred to a special committee, Secretary Treat made an address setting forth the remunerative character of missions in a most eloquent and effective manner. He gave a very interesting fragment of the history of Oregon, which great State was saved from the rapacity of the Hudson Bay Company. Rev. Dr. Whitman, with a few other missionaries, went out to that region, then an almost unbroken wilderness, in 1836, and labored six years; and being about to take a colony thither, they came back to Washington and laid before Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, the great value and importance of the Territory, and persuaded him to annul the pending treaty, which would have surrendered Oregon, with all its immense resources, to the Hudson Bay Company, in return for some extension of our fishing privileges.

Various Committees were now appointed, and the meeting adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with the hymn, "Glorious things of Thee are spoken," to the familiar air of the Sicilian Hymn, and by prayer by Dr. Means.

A letter presenting the resignation of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., as a Corresponding Secretary of the Board, was read by the temporary Secretary, Rev. J. O. Means, of Roxbury. It is a very interesting document, but its length must unfortunately exclude it from your columns. It sets forth that the writer, having served the Board, and through it the cause of foreign missions, for over forty-four years, and having reached the age of three score years and ten, finds it necessary to resign his post to a younger and stronger man.

The resignation and retirement of one who may fitly be called the leader of the work of American Foreign Missions, was an occasion which could not but be filled with the deepest and the most melancholy interest to every one present. Hardly a dry eye could be seen in the crowded audience, and the President's voice trembled with emotion as he announced the speakers. Dr. Anderson's letter states that every Missionary now in the field, save six, went forth during his connection with the Board, in all more than twelve hundred laborers; and it is not strange that one who has sustained such affectionate relations to so many, should be honored with the tears and loving words of this assembly to-day.

A series of resolutions were read which had been adopted by the Prudential Committee, regretting the withdrawal of Dr. Anderson, expressing thankfulness for Divine mercy in sparing him so long; setting apart his room in the Missionary House for his use as long as he may accept it; and desiring that he should undertake a history of the Board.

Rev. Dr. S. B. Treat, the next oldest Secretary of the Board after Dr. Anderson, made some remarks upon the retirement of his colleague for twenty-four years, paying a high tribute to the benign and cheerful character of Mrs. Anderson, and referring to the Secretaries who have already gone—Armstrong and Greene.

Rev. S. H. Calhoun, of Mount Lebanon, Syria, was introduced to speak on behalf of the Missionaries to whom the Secretary's retirement is a deeply felt loss. At a meeting of Missionaries attending this meeting of the Board, held after this morning's session, Mr. Calhoun was appointed to represent them; and in a brief and sympathetic address he presented the regrets of his fellow-laborers and himself.

Rev. Gordon Hall, of Northampton, spoke to the same intent as the representative of the children of the missionaries who have gone out under Dr. Anderson's secretaryship, reading a letter drawn up at their meeting at the same time with the other just named.

He was followed by Mr. Chales H. Smith, son of Rev. Eli W. Smith, who presented to the retiring Secretary an album, which, when complete, will contain so many pictures of the missionary children as it may be possible to obtain. Dr. Anderson replied affectionately, referring to the fact that at the ordination of Mr. Hall's father, in 1812, he had been present, and then first had his mind turned toward this work.

Some further remarks were made by several gentlemen, when, after prayer by Dr. Hawks, at Dr. Treat's recommendation, the resignation of Dr. Anderson was referred, and the meeting was given into the hands of the laity, Hon. Louis Child, of Boston, taking the Chair.

After a few introductory remarks, Hon. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, was called upon, and very happily stated his reason for speaking. It had been remarked, he said, that when Dr. Anderson should leave his position he would go forth in want; but Dr. Stoddard had well replied that there were a few ravens left. Mr. Hardy then proceeded to state that he had been commissioned by a few laymen of the Board, living in Massachusetts and Connecticut, to present to Dr. Anderson a check for $10,000, to be drawn on demand when he should choose.

This noble gift to a worthy laborer in the master's work called forth loud and long-continued applause; and then the Chairman announced Oliver E. Wood, Esq., of your city. Mr. Wood briefly stated that when it had become known that Dr. Anderson was about to retire from his official connection with the Foreign Board, a few of his friends had circulated a paper which had resulted in the offering of a sum now as large as that of the brethren in New England. The announcement of these two donations, amounting to the gratifying sum of $20,000, brought tears to the eyes of the older members and hearty and enthusiastic commendation from the whole house.

Hon. William E. Dodge explained the fitness of these offerings to the retiring Secretary. When the soldier of the national army goes out of service disabled or worn out by his faithfulness, the United States Government makes provision for him; and the Board of Foreign Missions is not less careful for its faithful soldiers. But when a secretary goes out the case is different; his salary during service is insufficient to enable him to lay up anything, and there is no provision for him otherwise. Therefore this method of testifying to the value and usefulness of a retiring brother is in this case eminently fitting and appropriate.

Dr. Anderson, overcome by his feelings, desired Secretary Treat to answer for him. Dr. Treat spoke briefly and warmly, remarking that the inability of the Secretary to reply was the best answer that could be made.

Mr. Alfred Ely, of New-York City, referred to the fact that Dr. Anderson had spoken of undertaking a history of the Board and its work, and took occasion to remark that he hoped that the benefits which the missionaries of the American Board have brought to science might be used to form the material for a hand-book on that subject. It would be a powerful argument against cavilers at missions, and he would offer $500 for such a book.

Adjourned.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.

The Sabbath School meeting was held in the South Church in the afternoon. A very large audience, mainly children, was assembled. Rev. S. T. Seelye, of Easthampton, presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Payson, Ludlow, Saunders, of Ceylon, Gulick, of the Sandwich Islands, and Father Gleason, of the Choctaw and Seneca Missions. The addresses were happily made, and with frequent interspersions of songs by the children, recitations in foreign tongues, &c., the occasion was made one of much interest.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the want of men for the foreign field was the subject presented for discussion, and able addresses were made by Prof. Condit, of Auburn, Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, Bible Society Agent at Constantinople, Mr. Taylor, of the Madura Mission, ex-President Fisher, of Hamilton College, and others. In the remarks of Rev. S. T. Seelye, who followed Mr. Taylor, the faith of the people of Chicago, which goes down thirty feet into the lake, was adduced as a worthy example for any despairing souls to profit by. The fact that a surplus is found in the treasury this year, not because the operations of the Board are unsuccessful, but only for a lack of men, has caused much regret at this meeting, and the resolutions adopted this evening urge personal efforts in the seminaries and colleges throughout the land in this cause. MONOS.

[By Telegraph.]

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 27.

At the American Board to-day, ex-Secretary Anderson was elected a member of the Prudential Committee, *vice* Dr. Stone. Rev. J. O. Means was made a corporate member in Dr. Worcester's place. Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark was elected a Corresponding Secretary.

An eloquent eulogium was pronounced upon Secretary Anderson by Dr. Adams, of New-York. Resolutions on the state of the country were adopted urging the education of the freedmen. The course of Bishop Staley at Honolulu was severely censured in a special committee report. The Board adjourns to-morrow, but the interest to-night is as intense as at the opening.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Second Day's Session of the Diocesian Convention—Reports and Standing Committees—Address of Bishop Potter—Tribute to Rev. Dr. Hawks—About the Division of the Diocese, &c.

The second day's sessions of the annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York opened at St. John's Chapel yesterday at 10 A. M., Rev. Dr. Haight in the chair. The attendance of lay delegates was larger than at the first day's session, and the galleries were well filled with spectators of both sexes. After calling the roll of delegates who failed to answer to their names on the previous day, the Convention proceeded to the election of standing and missionary committees of the Diocese for the ensuing year, which resulted in the success, by nearly a unanimous vote, of the following tickets:

Standing Committee—Rev. John McVickar, D. D.; Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Hon. Gulian C. Verplank; Stephen P. Nash, Esq.; Floyd Smith, Esq.; George T. Strong, Esq.

Missionary Committee—Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., George C. Collins, Esq., George Merritt, Esq., James Pott, Esq., Hamilton Bruce, Esq.

Reports of Committees were then received, most of which were of little public interest. The trustees of the fund for aged and infirm clergymen reported the total receipts during the year at $18,212 09, of which $5,912 50 was paid to beneficiaries, and the remainder, after deducting contingent expenses, invested. The total investments of this fund now amount to $47,700. Seventeen clergymen received the benefit of the fund during the year, and temporary relief was afforded to eleven others.

On motion of the Secretary, the Committee on Canons was requested to alter the canon in relation to the election of deputies to the General Convention, so that the election should take place at the Convention next preceding the General Convention, instead of a year in advance, as at present.

Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Brooklyn, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Committee on Canons.

Whereas, It is believed that the information which could be given of the wants and conditions of the various portions of the Diocese, by persons residing in those portions respectively, would conduce to a better comprehension of the mission field, and, as a consequence, the more efficient prosecution of this great part of the church's work; therefore,

Resolved, That for the purpose of giving an opportunity for a representation of the various portions of the Diocese, on the Missionary Committee, Section II, of Canon XV, be so changed as to make the Committee consist of fifteen members, of which eight shall be clergymen and seven laymen.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Paddock took occasion to speak of the great importance of the missionary branch of the Church and of the comparative neglect into which it had fallen. He gave statistics taken from the last census and from other sources, showing that hardly two-thirds of the population, even of the interior counties, were attendants upon any church whatever. The members of the Missionary Committee at present, he said, all resided in the large cities and away from the field of missionary labor. His object in increasing its members was to include members from the country, who were better acquainted with the wants of their localities than those residing abroad, and who would be able to give information which would be valuable to the Committee.

Ex-Gov. Fish then presented the report of the Committee on Canons, recommending various amendments, all of which were unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER.

At this point Bishop Potter entered and assumed the chair. The regular business was suspended to listen to the annual address of the Bishop, which was a lengthy document, occupying nearly two hours in the delivery. The larger portion of the address was an earnest appeal to the clergy and laity of the Diocese to increase their exertions for the spread of the Gospel among the poor, and for facilitating their attendance upon church by enlarging the means for their accommodation. He deprecated the absence of galleries from modern fashionable church edifices, and said it was mockery in professed Christians to complain of the non-attendance of the masses upon public worship, while they provided no means for their accommodation.

The portion of the address of most general interest was that in reference to the reunion of the Southern and Northern Dioceses. Upon this subject the Bishop spoke as follows:

When we met at our last annual Conference, the Church and the country were in circumstances of great interest. The General Convention was near at hand. The strife which had convulsed the country had passed away. The hindrances incident to civil war, which had kept several of our dioceses apart from the rest, had ceased to exist, and the hope and expectation was that all the dioceses would speedily resume their old relations, and make again parts of the one General Convention. This union in the General Convention is provided for purposes of legislation and convenience of government. It is not indispensible to the integrity of dioceses, nor to the essential unity of the Church, however important it may be to the harmonious and vigorous working. Had the Southern Dioceses chosen to adhere to a separate union of their own, for purposes of legislation and government, there can be no doubt that, however much such a course might have been regretted, it would not have destroyed the unity of the Church. The constitution of their dioceses would have been entirely valid and perfect, and they would have remained in communion with us, as we are in communion with the Church in England, and in all her Provinces. Nevertheless, the intimate union of all the dioceses in outward organization was of great importance to the dignity, strength and growth of the Church; and it was moreover of incalculable importance to the welfare of the country. Beside, Christian hearts on every side were yearning for union. Old feelings of esteem and love, long held in abeyance, were returning toward those objects as the needle returns toward the pole; and for one, I never doubted that whatever questioners might say, the instincts of the Church were too mighty and too much the dictate of a genuine Christian spirit to be resisted. Deeply impressed with the importance of the crisis, and with a heart earnestly longing for the fraternal embrace—and indeed, moved above all by the feeling that in such an hour there was but one thing for a generous and unanimous mind to do; and determined to express to you in clear and emphatic terms my view of the Church's duty in regard to our Southern brethren, it was an inexpressible satisfaction to me that my words met with a response from the Convention so cordial and so conclusive. One instance in that memorable scene we shall not soon forget. It was when one of the most revered of our laity, moved by a noble impulse—the impulse, at once, of the Christian and the patriot, rose and proposed to you to unite in an expression of approval, of the words of paternal sympathy and union just uttered. It was an unusual measure, but the greatness of the occasion, might well be deemed to justify it. And then, how nobly you crowned your generous and expressive action by rising, as one body, to receive, when presented to you, the Bishop elect of Tennessee. Such a demonstration made by this great Diocese, on the very eve of the meeting of the General Convention, could not but produce a great and most salutary effect upon the Church, and upon the country. To myself personally, I attribute nothing, but do attribute a great deal to action so emphatic, taken at that critical moment, and by a diocese, occupying the position of the Diocese of New-York. In the House of Bishops, at the General Convention, I did what I could to secure the realization of the views previously expressed to you in my annual address. On the second day of the session, I was invited to a private conference with the Right Rev. Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, and the result was that I had the happiness of introducing them into a House of Bishops, and of witnessing the cordiality with which they were welcomed back to their old seats. On the other proceedings of the House of Bishops, or of the General Convention, I need not dwell in detail. To the criticism to which some of these proceedings were subjected in certain quarters, I never thought it worth while to reply. I may be excused, however, for stating what was then, and what will ever continue to be, my principle of action, while I have the honor of retaining a seat in that body. To every proposed measure which was not deemed essential for such an ecclesiastical council, not in the direct line of her ecclesiastical action, and which was of a nature to disturb harmony and create disunion and alienation, I not only refused concurrence, but opposed an inflexible resistance. And also was the mind of a large majority of both Houses of the General Convention; and such, I earnestly trust and believe, it will ever continue to be. Every individual, in his ordinary relations as a citizen, has a perfect right to do whatever an enlightened sense of his duty as a citizen shall prompt him to do; and in so doing he may discharge his whole duty to the State. Our Ecclesiastical counsels have certain very specified and limited duties to discharge, in relation to the practical work of the Church; and to those duties they should be for a great many reasons rigidly confined. Thanks to her adorable head, the Church has nobly met the crisis and accomplished her mission. She has shown how superior she is to the temporal policies of the world, her widely scattered members have responded to her voice, and have taken hold of each other's hands, and her children, be it observed, are at unity within her embrace, not because of any foreign allegiance, which likes the place of love and of country, not through devotion to any selfish policies which might make them careless of the nation's weal or woe, for they are keenly alive to everything that touches its honor and well-being—but because they have been trained under an influence which, instead of generating antagonisms, encourages concord; instead of stimulating prejudices, strengthens sympathy; so that when physical barriers are removed, reunion is for them almost a necessity and a matter of course. The church, as is her duty, has taken the lead, and given a lesson to the country. May the country have the wisdom to profit by it, and may her statesmen bear in mind the too little remembered truth—that a nation's heart is formed to virtue and greatness not by narrow policies but by heroic deeds.

In speaking of the deaths among the clergy of the diocese during the year, of which there were nine altogether, Bishop Potter was much affected, and as he took up their names one after another, recounted their virtues and paid friendly tributes to their memories, closing with the name of Dr. Hawks, who expired just as the session opened that morning, large numbers in the audience were moved to tears. Among the prominent laymen who had died during the year he dwelt at considerable length upon the name of Robert B. Minturn, on whose character as a man, a Christian and a philanthropist he pronounced a fitting eulogium.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, Rev. Dr. Higbee offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned till evening:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep grief of the death, this morning, of Rev. Dr. Hawks, long a member of this body, and its chosen deputy to the General Convention, and they desire to record their affection and respect for his distinguished name and character.

Resolved, That we all attend the funeral of our deceased brother, as a mark of grateful remembrance for his memory, and of our profound sorrow for the loss which the Church suffered by his death.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 P. M., Rev. Dr. Haight in the chair. The attendance was quite as large as at the morning session.

ADMISSION OF NEW CHURCHES.

The Committee to whom was referred the applications of new churches for admission to the Diocese, presented their report, recommending the admission of the churches mentioned in yesterday's report, with the exception of three or four, which were rejected for informality in the certificates. The Church of the Holy Saviour, recently built for Dr. Hawks, was rejected by the Committee because the certificate of incorporation was stated to have been recorded in the County Clerk's office instead of the Register's office, which is alone authorized by law to record such papers. The Convention voted to refer back the certificates that were defective for correction, and the churches were admitted to the Diocese.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Dr. Vinton presented a memorial from the Chaplains at Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus, asking that the canons be so changed as to admit them to seats in the Convention on the same footing as professors in colleges. On motion, it was referred to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to report thereon at the next Convention.

BISHOP POTTER RESUMES HIS SEAT.

Bishop Potter here entered the church and resumed his seat as presiding officer. He announced to the Convention that the funeral of Dr. Hawks would be held on Saturday at 2 P. M. He also read a dispatch from Plattsburgh, stating that Rev. Dr. Coit, of that place, was lying at the point of death. He requested Dr. Haight to offer up a prayer for the dying brother, in which the Convention joined.

The Bishop then proceeded to address the Convention upon some matters that were omitted in his morning address for want of time. He called their attention to the miserable stipend ($200 a year) paid to the church missionaries in this City, and hoped that some action would be taken before adjournment to increase their pay. He intimated that $2,500 would be needed for that purpose.

Mr. Orlando Meades, of Albany, moved that the delegates from each parish hand in to the Secretary the amount for which they are willing to pledge their parish for the object indicated by the Bishop. The motion was carried, and the requisite sum was made up in a few moments by the voluntary subscriptions, or pledges of subscriptions, from the different parishes.

THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

The Bishop then addressed the Convention upon the subject of dividing the Diocese. He presented the objections so often urged to the division, which he said were as powerful now as ever. Among the chief was the fact that the wealth of the Diocese was at one end, while its needs were at the other. Though he had heretofore been opposed to a division, and still doubted its wisdom, yet he was prepared to assent to such a measure if it were properly made. The division to which he would be willing to consent provided, any division were made, would be to set off Long Island and perhaps Staten Island for the Southern Diocese. In the case of Staten Island he thought, for certain specified reasons, the question should be left to the clergy and laity of that island whether they would go with Long Island or remain with New-York. With reference to the erection of a Northern Diocese, with Columbia County as the southern boundary, as recommended by the Committee in 1863, he could not give his canonical consent.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish spoke of the views he had previously entertained upon the subject of a division of the Diocese—an event which he had long regarded likely to take place at no distant day, though he regretted its necessity, and did not desire to hasten its consummation. In order to bring the matter in all its bearings before the next Convention for its consideration, he begged leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen (eight clergymen and seven laymen) be appointed by the President, to whom shall be referred the whole matter of the erection of a new diocese, or if they shall deem it inconsistent with Article IV. of the Constitution of the General Convention) of new dioceses within the limits of the Diocese of New-York, in accordance with the conditions suggested in the Bishop's address just delivered, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Convention; that the said Committee be authorized and directed to make inquiry in such way as they may deem best as to the wishes and desires of the clergymen and laity of the northern part of the Diocese, and on Long Island and Staten Island, as to the erection of a new diocese in each of those sections of the State; and also to obtain all such further information as may be necessary or proper to prepare the subject for the consideration of the Convention at its next annual session.

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to consider and report, if practicable, a plan for an association between the new diocese or dioceses, should such be erected, and the Diocese of New-York, as shall tend to the protection and preservation of their common interest.

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to confer with the Bishop of the Diocese from time to time, as they shall deem desirable, and whenever he may wish a conference, and to lay before him the results of their inquiries and deliberations before presenting their report to the Convention.

Some discussion arose in which Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Rev. Dr. McVickar, S. P. Ruggles and others took part, as to the propriety of embodying in the resolution a clause empowering the Committee to consult with the Diocese of Western New-York on the subject creating an Ecclesiastical Province, to consist of the present Dioceses, and such others as may hereafter be formed in this State.

Mr. Fish suggested that his resolution conferred upon the Committee all the authority necessary for this purpose, and he thought it better to let it remain as it was, rather than to introduce in a specific form what might be regarded as an extraneous matter.

Dr. Vinton thought there would be ample time to discuss the question of a Provincial system after the several dioceses which were to constitute the province were created. There could be no new diocese created till after the session of the next Convention, which would not be held till a year hence. The system of provinces, or a confederation of dioceses he regarded with favor, and had no doubt it would ultimately be adopted throughout the country, but there was no occasion to agitate the subject now, and especially in connection with the resolution before the house.

The resolution of Mr. Fish was then unanimously adopted.

Bishop Potter announced that the laying of the corner stone of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, which was to have taken place on Saturday, at 2 P. M., had been postponed till Monday in consequence of the funeral of Dr. Hawks, which was to be celebrated on Saturday.

The Committee on Canons reported against the proposed change in the canons requiring delegates to the General Convention to be elected on the eve of holding said Convention.

After some further routine business the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

County Convention—Nomination for Sheriff—Charles C. Talbot the Choice.

The excitement on political matters in Kings County, is on the increase, and the action of the County Convention held yesterday has added an impetus that will be felt until the general election. Next to the Congressional nominations the contest for the best office in the county, the Shrievalty, has attracted the greatest attention. In the Democratic ranks the usual harmony prevails, and practically that party will have but one candidate in the field—Mr. Patrick Campbell, formerly a keeper at the jail. The Republicans had three prominent candidates for the nomination, viz., Alderman John Cashow, for many years a Harbor Master, and at the present time Alderman from the First Ward; Col. Edward B. Fowler, an officer whose war record is unexceptionable; and Chas. C. Talbot, formerly Chief-Engineer in the Fire Department, and present President of the Board of Supervisors.

The friends of each were very sanguine in behalf of their man, and up to the hour of calling the Convention to order bets were freely made on one and all.

The Convention assembled yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and after much informal discussion and an adjournment to settle the claims of contesting delegations, the names of the three gentlemen were presented. A friend of Ald. Cashow withdrew his name, which narrowed the contest to Col. Fowler and Supervisor Talbot.

A ballot resulted in 47 votes for Col. Ed. B. Fowler, of the Eleventh Ward, and 78 votes for Supervisor Charles C. Talbot, of the Fifteenth Ward. On motion Mr. Talbot was nominated, and in response to a call, declared himself an original Republican, a supporter of Fremont, Lincoln and Johnson—the support of Mr. Johnson being a matter of regret, and one of which he would not again be guilty.

Mr. Talbot's strength is considered greater before the people than that of either candidate named, and his nomination serves as an indication of the political sentiments expected by the delegates chosen at the recent primaries.

The Kings County Republican Nominations.

The Kings County Republican nominations were made yesterday afternoon, at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, as follows:

Sheriff—Charles C. Talbot.
Surrogate—Peter W. Ostrander,
Superintendent of the Poor—John Castigan.
Justice of the Court of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt.
School Commissioner—Homer L. Bartlett.

The Twelfth Ward Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club—A Large Gathering—Speeches of Hon. W. A. Darling—H. S. Smyth, Dr. R. C. Sidney and others.

The Twelfth Ward Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club held an enthusiastic meeting in Washington Hall, Harlem, last evening, at which Edgar Ketchum, Esq., presided, and Hon. W. A. Darling, H. S. Smyth, Dr. R. C. Sidney, of Mississippi, and other prominent gentlemen were upon the platform.

The Chairman made a few prefatory remarks, and introduced the

HON. W. A. DARLING,

who spoke at considerable length, reviewing the Constitutional Amendment in detail, and appealing successfully to those present for their indorsement of the justice of its provisions. He then paid a glowing tribute to the Thirty-ninth Congress, characterizing it as the saviour of the country, and claiming for its members that they were the truest, noblest and most faithful body of men that ever represented the majority of the people of any nation. In referring to the Constitutional Amendment and the necessity of its amendment he said it was but as a garment—to be fitted to the growth of the country, and concluded by affirming that this amendment of the Constitution was no evidence of vindictiveness on the part of the Northern people. The people of the North were not vindictive, but they and the brave soldiers who fought their battles demanded justice—that justice which would secure a permanent peace to the Republic. Mr. Darling, who was warmly applauded throughout, was followed by

DR. R. C. SYDNEY,

of Mississippi, who was well received, as one of those who figured in a marked manner at the late Radical Convention in Philadelphia. His speech had all the accustomed force peculiar to the orations of Mr. Sidney, being a torrent of fierce invective levelled at the President and all his "satellites" and "satraps." Having laid around him pretty freely, sparing few who had the honor to differ with him, he then followed in the track of Mr. Darling, defending at great length and ably, the fairness of the Constitutional Amendment, and disclaiming that there was a single Radical line in the document, but that the Congress which endorses the Amendment, and such a Congress only can be the reconstructors of the Southern States.

HON. HENRY S. SMITH

then spoke with much humor, disposing in a genial way of a great many of his political antagonists. He didn't propose to hang them or shoot them as other orators did; he would tickle them to death (oratorically speaking, of course.) He confessed that he wanted all his old friends back again, and shed some joyous tears over the anticipated return of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Seward and the companion of his infant sports, and the confidant of his earliest aspirations, his bosom friend—Abraham Wakeman.

With some further remarks of the chairman and other gentlemen present, the business of the meeting was closed with tumultuous cheering for everybody.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National League.

The result of the voting by the members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National League, in this city, for and against the policy of President Johnson, is as follows: For Congress, 711; for President Johnson, 318.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BUFFALO ARTIST TO FRESCO THE RESTORED ACADEMY.—The Buffalo *Courier* states that Sig. G. G. Gariboldi, of that city, has been selected by the architect and the Committee having charge of the reconstruction of the New-York Academy of Music to do the fresco work in that edifice. Mr. Gariboldi expects to be able to commence his work in about three months. Meantime he is to fresco Lincoln Hall, in the same City. The fresco of the Academy is to be of the *renaissance* style, with gilded domes in which are to be seated marble statues, representing the great composers; portraits and a magnificent centre dome, which will propably outsplendor anything of the kind ever attempted in this country. Gariboldi is possessed of a fertile fancy, and his designs always indicate artistic genius of a comprehensive order.

PLEASANT PHASE IN THE ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.—It having become known to Mme. Ristori that the Italian family in Elm-street, about whom much has recently appeared in our Police records, were in most destitute circumstances, she yesterday, accompanied by her husband, paid them a visit of condolence and sympathy. The facts there presented were such as could not fail to move the strongest hearts, and after giving them something for temporary relief, Mme. Ristori told the mother that she should place for their benefit $1,000 in the hands of some party, who would invest it for their best interest. The visit of Mme. Ristori was soon noised about the locality, and an immense crowd gathered about the premises, giving the lady a hearty salutation as she drove away from the scene.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—Persons to whom licenses have been granted by the Board of Excise, but who have not yet called for nor paid their money for the same, are notified that unless they do so within a few days they will be revoked at the next meeting of the Board. In case this is done another will not be granted to the person who thus loses his certificate. The probabilities now are that within a few days the Excise Law will be legally declared constitutional and valid, and when that is done the Police will close up the business of all dealers who have not licenses. There are many of these documents in the hands of Col. Bartram ready for delivery if called for speedily.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Officer Connor, of the First Precinct, saw a man apparently deranged run down to the water's edge at the Battery and plunge in. The patrolman rescued him, although he seemed reluctant to come out of the river. When he reached the shore the lunatic gave his name as John Costello, and on his being searched $100 in money was found in his possession. Justice Dowling sent him to the physician of the Tombs for treatment.

NINTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.—Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the Veterans of the Old Ninth Regiment (Eighty-third Volunteers) will be held at the Armory in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a "Veteran Company," under the auspices of Capt. John Dalrymple. Over forty signatures are appended to the call.

LICENSES FOR BOATS.—The recent prosecution of parties in the Court of Special Sessions for violating the boat law has caused a large increase of the applicants for licenses. Accordingly, the Boat Inspector has issued up to date 1,605 licenses to persons owning and using boats on the rivers within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District.

CAVING IN OF A SEWER.—Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, a man named Barnard McCassidy was severely injured by the caving in of a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, where the surgeon in charge did all he could to make him comfortable, but pronounced his recovery doubtful.

RUN OVER.—Wm. Bendon, a switch-tender on the Hudson River Railroad, was run over yesterday afternoon by an engine, at the intersection of Forty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and instantly killed. The deceased was sixty-five years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FASHION COURSE.—The postponement of the Fordham Races affords a good opportunity for the lovers of fast horses to visit the Fashion Course to witness the contest for the purse of $800, between *Rosamond, Lucy* and *Cora*.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY AT WESTCHESTER.—The new building of the Catholic Protectory, for the accommodation of boys, will be dedicated on Sunday next, at 3 P. M., by Archbishop McCloskey.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—At 9 o'clock last evening, detective E. L. McWilliams, of the Jersey City Police, arrested two youths named James Johnson, aged 15 years, and Patrick Kane, aged 16, charged with breaking into the store-room of the New-Jersey Railroad Company and stealing therefrom a large quantity of brass. The burglary was committed on the night of the 9th instant, and on the 11th officer McWilliams arrested Joseph Mollet, aged 18, for being concerned in the same robbery. Johnson and Kane fled from the city and remained away until a day or two ago when the officer learned they had returned, and last evening he succeeded in taking them into custody. They were locked up in the cells to await examination.

THREATENING LIFE.—Dr. Leverett Bradley, residing at No. 7 Exchange-place, Jersey City, was taken before Recorder Martindale yesterday, charged with threatening to take the life of Thomas Scott, expressman. Scott delivered a box to Dr. Bradley, and not receiving the express charges attempted to carry it away, when it is charged that the accused presented a cocked pistol at his head and threatened to blow out his brains, which threat was not carried into execution, Scott dropping the box and beating a retreat. The accused was held to bail to answer at the next term of court.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT TO JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—At Newark, on Wednesday evening, Hon. John Minor Botts narrowly escaped from a serious, if not fatal accident at the Centre-street depot. When the train from New-York reached the depot he got off, and, on finding that his baggage would be carried to Market-street depot, he attempted to get upon the train again after it commenced moving, and missing his footing, fell nearly under the wheels. He had presence of mind enough, however, to roll away from the car, and escaped uninjured, although his clothing was covered with mud.

A FEMALE DESPERADO.—Yesterday morning Officers Williams and Gardner, of the Newark Police, arrested a young woman named Margaret Martin on a charge of committing a felonious assault and battery on Cath. Lacey, at No. 384 Broad-street, where the parties were employed as domestics. After Margaret had beat the girl Lacey quite severely, and having become perfectly furious, she seized a knife and inflicted a wound on her antagonist's head. The accused was held to answer.

THE ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer Francis Struble, who was accidentally shot by Officer Kline, at Newark, on Wednesday, was somewhat better yesterday, and the physicians in attendance have hopes of his ultimate recovery, but probably with a disfigured face and the loss of an eye. Justice Kirkpatric having investigated the case, and being fully satisfied that the shooting was purely accidental, Kline has been discharged from custody.

THE CHOLERA IN NEWARK.—The cholera cases in the infected districts of Newark has somewhat abated. On Wednesday, a girl named Coyle, 15 years of age, died of cholera at No. 7 Cabinet-street. Her father died on Monday last from the same cause. It is reported that there are now but two cases in the above street—two children—and they are con-cent. Thomas Quinn, 25 years of age, residing at No. 45 Morris-street, was taken sick on Wednesday and died the same night.

A MATTER WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE.—Of late a number of loafers have been in the habit of standing about the sidewalks of St. Theresa's Church, at the corner of Henry and Rutger streets, and not contented with bringing doubtful characters of the other sex with them, and conversing aloud in terms shocking to decent ears, they insult almost every lady who chances to pass that way. It is time that the matter received the attention of the Police, and we commend it to the notice of Capt. Jamison, who is always ready to act promptly and efficiently where his services are needed.

ROBBERY AT A HOTEL.—Some time during Wednesday night a room at the American Hotel in Jersey City, occupied by Nelson Crist, was entered by means of nippers and a false key, and a watch and $77 in money was stolen. The thief made unsuccessful attempts to enter other rooms. A stranger who registered his name as R. Morris, Newark, and who left at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, is suspected of having perpetrated the robbery.

FIRE.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the engine-room of the old hospital building, near the Centre-street depot, Newark, owned by B. T. Nichols, and occupied by various parties for manufacturing purposes. The fire was speedily extinguished by Passaic steamer No. 2, and the damage was trifling.

TRIED FOR SHOP-LIFTING.—A colored man named John W. Robinson, arrested two or three days since for stealing a piece of muslin from in front of the store No. 28 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was tried before Justices Martindale and Cutter, yesterday, and found guilty. In default of $25 fine and costs, he was sent to the County Jail for three months.

ALLEGED MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—It is stated that Mr. Dundan, Principal of the Catholic Institute School, in South Sixth-street, has been missing since Sunday morning last. All efforts by his friends to learn his whereabouts having proved unsuccessful, his friends express fears for his safety.

BOAT UPSET.—At 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon a row-boat, in which was three men, was capsized in the middle of the river, opposite the Cortlandt Ferry. The men were rescued by the ferry-boats *Newark* and *Communipaw* and a tow-boat, each securing a man.

A PROFITABLE TARGET EXCURSION.—The entire Police force of Newark went on a target excursion the fore part of the week. Besides three prizes a piece, each man received the sum of $19 30 in money, all of which had been contributed by citizens.

FIRST DISTRICT (N. J.) CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Union Republican Convention of the First Congressional District met at Woodbury, N. J., yesterday. On the fifth ballot, Wm. Moore, of Atlantic County, was nominated.

Fire Escapes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no excuse whatever for such "dreadful calamities" as the one which occurred in Avenue A a few nights since.

For many years there has been in successful use in Europe a simple contrivance, called a "fire escape," which consists of a series of ladders slid one into the other, and elevated into position, however high, by the mere turning of a windlass. On the top of the ladder is attached a canvas platform, open only at the top, fitted to the uprights of the ladder, and of sufficient size to hold comfortably two grown persons. This is lowered or raised with great rapidity by means of a rope in the hands of one person standing at the bottom. The whole apparatus occupies but very little space, and can be readily drawn by one horse.

The ladders now in use are notoriously inadequate for the saving of life from the upper stories of high buildings, being generally too short, and if even they do reach the desired height, it requires no little dexterity and nerve—which frightened people seldom use discreetly—to descend safely. To women and children they are of little use, except when the lives of bold men are endangered with their own in carrying them out of windows and conducting them downward—a slow and tedious process. The "Fire Escape" remedies all this. In an incredibly short space of time the inmates of a house wrapped in flames can be transferred from the topmost story to the pavement, without incurring the slightest danger to the rescued or the rescuers.

Not a moment should be lost by the Commissioners of your Fire Department to have built apparatuses of this or similar kind, and if the Commissioners will not move promptly in a matter of such vital importance, will not a committee of citizens organize, for humanity's sake, to build by private subscription, if only one? If this latter course be adopted, I beg to offer, as an earnest of my intentions, although not a resident of your City, $50 for the object in view, which will be paid upon addressing the writer, whose name can be ascertained at the TIMES Office.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It surprises me greatly that in so wonderful a City as this of yours such accidents as the one which occurred the other night, by which an entire family lost their lives, should be permitted to occur when the most ordinary precaution, if taken in time, would have preserved these people.

In London, and in fact in all large English cities, they have attached to each station-house a fire escape, which is a large ladder mounted on two wheels, which allows of its being easily run through the streets; to the under side of this is attached a sack arrangement made of canvas, through which children or invalids can be slipped or allowed to slide. The whole affair is of the simplest possible construction, and from their nature quite inexpensive. These escapes are every night brought out of their houses into the street, where they are allowed to remain until morning, under charge of a watchman or fireman, whose duty it is to run the machine in case of necessity. Let one of these escapes be attached to every station or fire-house throughout the City, and if properly attended to, we will have no more such casualties as this of the other night. Yours truly,

FOREIGNER.

A Card from Mr. Lanphier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The truth of history requires that an error in your account of the origin of the Fulton-street prayer meeting should be corrected. My services as missionary of the North Dutch Church commenced July 1, 1857. What may have been done prior to that period by the consistory of the church or the Young Men's Christian Association was unknown to me. There was then no noon prayer meeting in that church, and I never heard that a noon or daily prayer meeting had ever been held there until long after the present meeting had been established and was approved by Christians, and then I learned that a former attempt to establish such a meeting there had failed. I was never requested to unite with the Young Men's Christian Association, and was not associated with them for any purpose for many years before the noon meeting was established. I consulted with no person and no person consulted with me about the noon meeting until I had determined to establish it, and then only to ask the church masters for the use of the room for that purpose, which was granted, and the meeting was advertised to be held on the 23d day of September, 1857.

If anything ever occurred which would seem to justify your account, of which I have no recollection, and believe it is erroneously stated, it was after the present meeting had been established, when I took great pains to invite everybody to attend it, as I have done ever since. I wish the Young Men's Christian Association all success in their laudable and Christian efforts to do good, but your informant is in error in regard to any part I have taken in connection with them in the matter referred to. Their efforts and mine have been and are entirely distinct.

J. C. LANPHIER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

A Correction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 27, 1866.

The statement, which you copied, that Messrs. James F. Babcock and F. W. J. Sizer, formerly publishers of the New-Haven *Palladium*, were about to establish a Johnson weekly paper in New-Haven, is erroneous. Neither has engaged to publish any newspaper, nor have any propositions to that effect been made to them. By making this correction, you will oblige us, and perhaps save us further needless correspondence.

B. & S.

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves." BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S LATEST STYLE.—KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., has brought out his style of hat for the season, and it will be very generally admitted that it excels in beauty of material and its general design anything he has heretofore introduced. He has a remarkable inventive faculty as regards hats, and in the matter of taste, elegance and becomingness, has no successful competitor.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 27.—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre*—A de Gas, Messrs. Philippe, Bell, Freilssen, Browne, Broadwell, Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, Mr. Crouze, Mrs. Crouze and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ferran, Messrs. Hotiro, Huguet, Uter, de Ruyter, Mrs. Adler, Mr. Loyns, lady, 6 children and servant, Dr. Barker, Messrs. Sanford, Stewart, Altman, Baragli, Boissonneau, Fifft, Mr. and Mrs. Altman, 2 children and servant, Mr. McCall, Mr. Behn, Mr. Leidenberger, Mrs. Leidenberger, Mr. Garnaus, Mrs. Garnaus, Dr. Marcelin, Mr. A. Lanatel, Col. Norton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Vignes, Mrs. Elie, Messrs. Sumeroske, Tesson, Engham, Zipperlin, McGibbon, Maringer, J. B. Solari, Kennedy, Klopman, Brocks, Siegfried, Tilman, Lionnet, Forestier, Mr. and Mrs. Chenet and child, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ward, three children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Damebaum, Mrs. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Baillard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ginesi, Mr. and Mrs. Eisasser, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Henle, Mrs. Hailmann and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, two Misses Kent, Mr. Malain, Mr. E. Mendez, Mr. and Mrs. Lauzdire and two children, Mr. Russell, Mr. Russell, two Misses Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. Brother, Mr. Jamison, Geo. Beauregard, Col. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Heurstel, Mr. Delvees, Col. Page, Mr. de Circé, Rev. Mr. Carrer, Mr. H. McConille, Mr. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Linneman, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Ortzman and 2 children, Mr. Poutz, Mr. Poutz, Mr. Poutz, Mr. Poutz, Mr. Stettseiner, Mr. Wilmerding, Mr. Lawrence and son, Mr. Feets, Mr. A. Chairchman, Mr. F. Lemarchal, Mr. A. Hail, Mr. and Mrs. Prirarde, 2 children and servant, Mr. Baer, Mr. Giquel, Mr. Rahe, Mrs. Paris, Mr. Mauger, Capt. Ubrich, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Doiseau, Mrs. Roy, Sister Arsene, Mrs. and Miss Figuet, Mr. and Mrs. Magnier, Mr. and Mrs. Suer, Mr. and Mrs. Borel, Mr. A. Davis, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Scheidt, Mr. Golischolk, Mr. Trouilly, Mr. Heintz and son, Mr. Holtzmann, Mr. Briorghurst, Mr. Tissot, Mr. Delize, Mr. Massigli, Mr. and Mrs. Lefevre, Mr. and Mrs. Maillard, Mr. and Mrs. Benselin and two children, Mrs. Letellier, Mr. Davis, Mr. Battier, Mr. and Mrs. Thoung, Mr. Burgg, Mr. Pigeard, Mr. Pietterhn, Mr. Lipsius, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Mening, Mr. Bruot, Mr. Esslinger, Mr. Berrecht, Rev. Jossier, Mr. Grassman, Mr. Santeborelli, Mr. Dasen, Mr. and Mrs. Bonconsiglio, Mr. Juignet, Miss Laurentis, Mrs. Laurentis, Miss Bonconsiglio, Miss Celine Dambrun, Miss Rosa Saunier, Miss Madel Oarruel, Miss Georgine Chorsi, Miss Daire, Miss Leprevost, Miss and Mrs. Guillot, Mr. Surmont, Mr. Vert, Mr. Scribot, Mr. Wilhem, Mr. Walter, Francis Vrignaud, Mr. Feuillet, Albert May, Mr. Chandora, Mr. Schrrab, Mr. and Mrs. Tapiand, Mr. and Mrs. Coppini, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Desterbeck, Miss Elod. Girard and servant, Miss Fernay, Mr. Ch. Alhaiza and lady, Paul Alhaiza, Mrs. and Mrs. Vila, Mr. Leverac, Miss Tapiau, Miss Ster, Mr. and Mrs. Caillaud, Mrs. Caillaud, Mrs. Durand, Miss Dumery, Mrs. Cayot, Miss Campana, Miss Borel, Miss Clothaire, Miss Read, Miss Benouf, Mr. and Mrs. Laguement, Mrs. and Miss Ferne, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Beneditti, Mr. Mery, Cogniard, Mr. Denouy, Mr. Robert, Mr. Muidblet, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Parizot, Mrs. Hotre, Mrs. Genesley, Mr. Scheffer, Mr. Weissenboin, Mr. Mansfelt, Mr. Bouffe, Mr. Morinschlager, Mr. Datman, Mr. Dazero, Mr. de Montpierre, Mr. Bavan, Mr. Porchell, Mr. Heurteau.

SEPT. 27.—*In steamship Vera Cruz, from Havre*—Mr. Krieger, G. Gumbel, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. T. Luthy, Mr. Breitenbach, Mr. Loppi, T. Ruedy, S. Boman, T. Oswald, Mrs. E. Lyons, T. Bademann, Mr. Bentelspacher, G. Otto, T. Giambiny, Mr. Liebich, G. Miol, M. Buhler, O. Weber, L. Werner, H. Roth, Mrs. S. Rothska and children, Mrs. C. Pubis, T. Rosa, T. Sibastien, F. Angel, A. Hoffmann, C. Mena, O. Gilmini and 2 children, A. Gianetti, Mrs. S. Balma, M. Morlot, Mrs. A. Grow, T. Mussot, Mr. and Mrs. Truthmann, S. Schilleg, Mr. and Mrs. Drouhet and 2 children, Mr. Briere, Mr. and Mrs. Pelice, Mrs. Moneye, M. Monense, Mr. and Mrs. Vignon and 2 children, Mr. Bachet, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tosse, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Kribs and 2 children, Mrs. Agold, W. C. Conen, N. Criard, Miss Camier, Miss St. Omer, Mr. Bortolo, Mrs. Vacherot and 2 children, Mr. Goillard, and 336 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 53 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon rises... 8 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 17 | Gov. Island.11 06 | Hell Gate...12 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Barks Fair Leader, (Br.,) Pearse, London, Sloman & Edye; Everhard, (Brem.,) Klencke, Quebec, C. Luling & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, J. Jex.

Brigs Raven, Sawyer, ——, Simpson & Clapp; Mary Alvira, (Br.,) Corbett, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. W. John, (Br.,) Duff, Pictou, B. F. Small & Co.; Asia, (Br.,) Gandion, Gonaives, J. F. Whitney & Co.; James Murchie, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B.; Ibis, (Norw.,) Taralson, Cowes or Falmouth for orders, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Marine, Horton, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Myrover, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Exemplar, (Br.,) Johnson, Londonderry, N. S., J. H. De Wolf & Co.; John Northrup, (Br.,) Sanford, Cornwallis, Peniston & Co; Ottawa, (Br.,) Pye, Para, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Sept. 13, Brest 15th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Sept. 19, lat. 49 N., lon. 25 50 W., passed a Br. ship, bound E. 23d, lat. 46 N., lon. 53 21 W., passed a Cunard intermediate freight steamer, bound W. 25th, lat. 43 N., lon. 65 30 W., passed a steamer bound E. 25th, at 4 P. M., Br. steamer, running E., unable to distinguish her signals.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong northerly and easterly winds from Cape Carnaveral to New-York.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Vera Cruz, (Fr.,) Helard, Havre Sept. 8, with mdse. and 466 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

French steam corvette Lutin, ——, New-London 13 hours.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Carla, (Aust.,) Roquain, Trieste 62 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Ella Downey, Downey, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Leblanc, Glace Bay, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Bark Mary E. Packer, Mallory, Mystic 15 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark Elwood Cooper, Flitner, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Florence, Radburn, New-Haven. Was towed here by steamtug Gamecock.

Brig Rolling Wave, Hall, Cow Bay, with coal to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Mary Lowell, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Burmah, McKinsey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scopean, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Agricola, Linscott, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Canova, Patten, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cheviot, Nash, Machias, with lumber.

BELOW—Bark Yumuri, from Cow Bay.

SAILED—Steamship Borussia.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 27—Arr. steamers St. Louis, New-Orleans; Neptune, New-York; bark Lizzie Raymond, Gottenburg.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore.

Below—Steamer Salvor, from New-York.

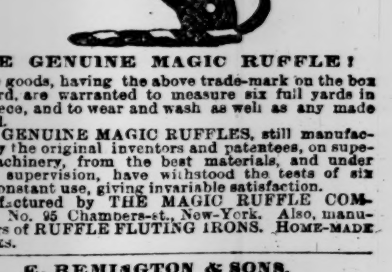
Miscellaneous.

The hull of the U. S. ship Saratoga, which has been anchored in the Lower Quarantine for hospital purposes, was towed up to the City to-day.

MARVIN'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
ARE UNEQUALED.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES,
265 Broadway, New-York.
721 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL!



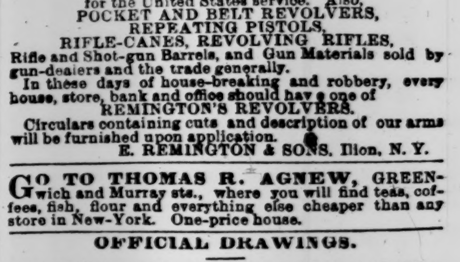
THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE!

These goods, having the above trade-mark on the box and card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to wear and wash as well as any made by hand.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on superior machinery, from the best materials, and under careful supervision, have withstood the tests of six years' constant use, giving invariable satisfaction.

Manufactured by THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, No. 95 Chambers-st., New-York. Also, manufacturers of RUFFLE FLUTING IRONS. HOME-MADE RUFFLES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.



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14, 54, 50, 56, 67, 37, 11, 58, 23, 36, 49, 6, 20, 62, 9.
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